

H. R. 2734. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Harris A. Roberts; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2735. A bill for the relief of the Granite Mutual Insurance Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2736. A bill for the relief of widows of certain Reserve officers of the Army who died while serving with the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 2737. A bill for the relief of certain United States commissioners; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 2738. A bill granting a pension to Emma C. Sensus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SATTERFIELD:

H. R. 2739. A bill for the relief of Jack Y. Upham; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2740. A bill for the relief of Frank Kelley; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2741. A bill for the relief of Roscoe McKinley Meadows; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 2742. A bill for the relief of Phillip Christian Holt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 2743. A bill granting a pension to Clara B. Mathews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2744. A bill for the relief of James A. Harris; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SUTPHIN:

H. R. 2745. A bill granting a pension to Harriet B. Skene; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2746. A bill granting a pension to Ruth L. McMeans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2747. A bill for the relief of S. H. Brown and M. Brown, also known as the Universal Steamship Co., a Georgia corporation, to cover the loss of their bark, *Brown Brothers*, destroyed by a German raider during the World War; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 2748. A bill for the relief of George T. Eayres; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2749. A bill to correct the discharge of Conrad P. Heidt; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 2750. A bill to correct the discharge of Kenneth A. Cranmer; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 2751. A bill for the relief of Fred Cranmer; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 2752. A bill for the relief of Dr. Philip L. Schwartz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TERRY:

H. R. 2753. A bill for the relief of Lewis Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TINKHAM:

H. R. 2754. A bill for the relief of Bessie Myers; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2755. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to reinstate Wallace F. Safford to the position and rank of captain in the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 2756. A bill to restore the rank of brigadier general to William Mitchell, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GEYER of California:

H. Res. 83. Resolution requesting the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the granting of United States citizenship to W. J. Cameron, of Dearborn, Mich.; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

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116. By Mr. BOLLES: Petition of citizens of Beloit, Wis., opposing the passage of H. R. 1776; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

117. By Mr. CONNERY: Resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of Social Justice Platoons, of Lawrence, Mass., opposing the shipping of munitions or implements of war to England on merchant ships or naval units; opposing any meddling with the Neutrality or Johnson Acts; opposing any subtle or open manipulation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the Export-Import Bank for the purpose of financially aiding any country in the conduct of war; opposing the Federal Reserve Board greater control over our monetary system; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

118. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of Irish-American Unified Society, Inc., of Yonkers, N. Y., favoring the continuance of the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

119. By Mr. FULMER: Resolution submitted by J. E. Hunter, Jr., clerk, house of representatives, Columbia, S. C., memorializing the Congress of the United States to increase the contribution of the Federal Government for public welfare and relieve to a greater extent the overburdened States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

120. Also, concurrent resolution submitted by J. E. Hunter, Jr., clerk, house of representatives, Columbia, S. C., memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass legislation deemed necessary in its judgment to curb the activities of the so-called "fifth columnists" in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

121. Also, concurrent resolution submitted by J. E. Hunter, Jr., clerk, house of representatives, Columbia, S. C., endorsing and approving the defense program and foreign policies of the President of the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

122. By Mr. HAINES: Petition of Mrs. George I. Spangler, York, Pa., and other members of the Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church, urging proper protection of the men in the various training camps throughout the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

123. Also, petition of Harry McCurdy, Dillsburg, Pa., and other members of Baron's Salem Union Church, urging proper protection of the men in various training camps throughout the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

124. Also, petition of Rev. George N. Young, Dillsburg, Pa., and members of his church, urging proper protection of the men in the training camps throughout the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

125. Also, petition of Rev. H. A. Snook, Windsor, Pa., and members of his church, urging proper protection of the men in the various training camps throughout the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

126. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Raphael Levine and J. R. Donnell, Corsicana, Tex., favoring H. R. 1776; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

127. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, suggesting that Congress authorize a Federal subsidy to States, for repayment to counties, on the basis of tuberculosis patients hospitalized by them. Because of the migrating of tuberculosis patients to the State of California, the hospital facilities have been strained to the point where improvements are needed, finances not being available except through taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

128. Also, petition approved by the membership of the California Mission Trails Association, Ltd., on January 4, 1941, requesting that the Congress authorize appropriations sufficient to aid the State of California in bringing the highways up to the stand-

ards required for military traffic in the vicinity of Moffett Field, in Santa Clara County; Camp McQuaide, in Santa Cruz County; Camp Ord, Camp Clayton, Hearst Ranch Reservation, and Camp Nacimiento, in Monterey County; and the National Guard Camp in San Luis Obispo County, all of which camps are located in counties within the California Mission Trails Association; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

129. By Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky: Petition of Judge J. T. Slaughter and other public officials, of Todd County, Ky., unanimously endorsing the immediate passage of H. R. 1776; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

130. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Inc., San Angelo, Tex., urging consideration of resolution with reference to agricultural products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

131. Also, petition of the International Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, Washington, D. C., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

132. Also, petition of Court Francaise 97, Forrester of America, Andre Rousevol, secretary, Los Angeles, Calif., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

133. Also, petition of the city of Youngstown, Ohio, urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the Federal Works Agency; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1941

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou whose universe is ordered in an infinite profusion of great and beautiful things, and crowded with countless races of wondrous living creatures: May we learn anew the story of this house whose Maker and Builder is God, unfolding as it does the lesson that only by man to man can the heart of the Eternal be revealed. Help these Thy servants, as leaders of the Nation, to realize that only men who live in the thought of God, who behold His integrity, who bask in the sunshine of His loving kindness, who are strengthened with might by His Spirit in the inner man—only they can reflect the intellect, the heart, the soul, the eternal humanity of our God.

In all the deliberations of the Congress teach us how to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with our God. Give, first, the sense of justice, which opens the door of Thy temple, that it may be transfigured. Breathe then the spirit of kindness, because, being nearer to Thee, it makes human rectitude a finer thing and fits it for the utterance of God, made possible by a closer, humbler walk with Thee. Help us all, we beseech Thee, so to live that we may be interpreters of Thine. Through Him who is the true and living way unto the Father, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous request, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 23, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. J. Res. 77. Joint resolution making an appropriation to the United States Maritime Commission for emergency cargo ship construction, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code by extending the time for certification of national-defense facilities and contracts for amortization purposes.

ANNUAL REPORT, PANAMA RAILROAD CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Ninety-first Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 27, 1941.

IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the final report of the Committee on Administrative Procedure, appointed by the Attorney General, at the suggestion of the President, to investigate the need for procedural reform in various administrative tribunals and to suggest improvements therein, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of negotiated contracts entered into by the Navy Department during the quarter ended December 31, 1940, under authority of section 2 (a) of Public Act No. 671, Seventy-sixth Congress, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the quarter ended December 31, 1940, of contracts entered into for building facilities, and so forth, in accordance with the provisions of law, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the annual report of the Rural Electrification Administration covering operations for the fiscal year 1940, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, copy of the annual report of the Commission covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON W. P. A. EMPLOYEES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental list of employees paid from project pay rolls in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON PERSHING HALL FUND

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from John Thomas Taylor, director, etc., transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Pershing Hall Fund to December 30, 1940, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following house concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1

Resolution endorsing the activity of the Dies committee of the National House of Representatives in investigating subversive and un-American propaganda and activities in the United States

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States has appointed a special committee, familiarly known as the Dies committee, to conduct investigations into the activities of persons, groups, and organizations whose purpose it is to engage in subversive, pernicious, and un-American activities which seek to undermine or overthrow our democratic system of government, or to disseminate slanderous and insidious propaganda of a political, racial, or religious nature calculated to incite prejudice, force, and violence, and which urges sympathetic consideration of some foreign system of government repugnant to the stability and integrity of our American institutions: Therefore be it

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana (the senate concurring), That the Eighty-second General Assembly of the State of Indiana go on record as endorsing and commending the efforts of the Dies committee to expose and extirpate these un-American activities.*

SEC. 2. The principal clerk of the house is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and a copy to each of Indiana's United States Senators and Members of the National House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following house concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1

Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America not to increase the Federal gasoline tax and to discontinue the same as soon as possible and refuse to reenact such tax

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Legislative Session of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring):

Whereas the Congress of the United States did during the session of the Seventy-sixth Congress just recently adjourned increase the Federal gasoline tax one-half cent per gallon making such tax now a total of 1½ cents per gallon despite the fact that every State in the Union now imposes a sales tax on gasoline averaging in excess of 4 cents per gallon; and

Whereas such Federal gasoline tax during the past calendar year of 1940 has taken from the people of the State of South Dakota in excess of \$1,725,000 which largely comes from the producers and from agriculture of South Dakota; and

Whereas such tax at 1½ cents per gallon amounts to a 10 percent retail sales tax on such product which is a necessity of the residents of this State; and

Whereas it is the sense of this legislature that it is inequitable and unfair to impose such an enormous sales tax upon a single commodity of this type which is a necessity to persons engaged in agricultural or producing pursuits; and

Whereas such tax is a revenue measure peculiarly adapted for the individual States for the purpose of construction and maintenance of adequate highway systems and means of transportation, and the administrative machinery is well established in every State in the Union: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States should not increase such Federal gasoline tax or consider any increase in such tax, and should discontinue the same at the earliest possible time, and should refuse to reenact the same upon its expiration, and should thus leave this field of revenue entirely to the individual States for use in construction and maintenance of the various State highway systems; be it further

Resolved, That the Members of the Congress of the United States from the State of South Dakota be, and they are hereby, urged by the legislature of this State to use their best efforts in opposing any suggested increase in the Federal gasoline tax or the reenactment or continuance of said Federal gasoline tax; be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to each Senator and Representative of the State of South Dakota in the Congress of the United States and to the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to be by them presented to the proper committee in Congress considering or determining such aforesaid legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following house concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

House Concurrent Resolution No. 2

Resolution commending the work of the Dies committee of the House of Representatives of the United States and the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their respective efforts to expose and suppress subversive activities of individuals and groups within the United States

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Dies committee of the House of Representatives of the United States and the Federal Bureau of Investigation be highly commended for the splendid and effective work each is doing in investigating, exposing, and suppressing subversive and sabotage activities of individuals and groups within the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States and the Congress give every possible aid and support to said committee and Bureau and urge that the Dies investigating committee be continued, to the end that all activities tending to hinder national defense and to endanger the security of the people of the United States and its possessions may be suppressed at the earliest possible moment; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forthwith transmitted by the secretary of state to the President, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Members of Congress from this State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following house memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

House Memorial No. 1

Memorial to the Congress of the United States requesting the enactment of appropriate legislation for the utilization of the power and water resources at the Fort Peck Dam for irrigation development

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Whereas a special Northern Great Plains Committee appointed by the President has studied the effects of the 10-year drought in eastern Montana and recommended immediate use of water facilities for irrigation development; and

Whereas a survey by the Bureau of Reclamation has been made to determine the feasibility of irrigating a large acreage of dry land in this area by utilizing power and water available at Fort Peck, Mont.; and

Whereas the conditions of unemployment and distress due to the drought are greatly aggravated by the completion of the construction of the dam, whereby hundreds of families have become stranded in Glasgow and the boom towns generated by the construction, not knowing where to go or what to do, and adding to the already overburdened relief loads of Valley County to the extent that Valley County now carries one of the largest relief loads in the entire State; and

Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation survey is said to be practically completed, by reason of which it becomes necessary for the rehabilitation of a large section of eastern Montana; and

Whereas unless such use is made of the facilities of Fort Peck, Mont., this enormous project will prove itself not only of no benefit to Montana but a positive injury to the counties it directly affects due to the permanent removal of revenue formerly derived from the flooded areas which formed the backbone of a flourishing stock industry regularly paying taxes and supporting farmers; and

Whereas the problem of national defense is uppermost in the minds of the administration and large expenditures are being authorized for this purpose, we submit that it would be a poor policy of defense to neglect the conservation of our land and water and human resources on this account, since they form as important an item in the strength of the Nation as bullets or battleships or planes or tanks, for they are the best defense against conditions that are bound to arise after the war is over: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house, That the Congress of the United States of America be respectfully urged and petitioned to enact legislation to the end that the report of the Bureau of Reclamation survey be immediately released and that the feasible projects revealed be developed at once, thus to relieve human distress in the area by furnishing employment and farm houses to people dispossessed by the drought and by reason of the enormous amount of unemployment caused by the substantial completion of the Fort Peck Dam; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this house memorial be submitted by the secretary of the State of Montana to the President of the United States, to both Houses of the National Congress, to the Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the Navy, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Commissioner of Reclamation, and Chief of Army Engineers, and each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Montana.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a similar memorial of the Senate of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following house memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

House Memorial No. 2

Memorial to the Congress of the United States requesting that the proper authorities be urged to employ the utilities and facilities now available at Fort Peck, Mont., in the plan of national defense

To the Honorable House of Representatives and Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Whereas the United States Government has constructed at Fort Peck, Mont., the greatest earth dam in all-time history for the specific purpose of flood control, navigation, and the generating of electric power, and because of these vast improvements and power facilities the Fort Peck Dam has become a strategic point in the United States and most favorably adapted for the following purposes:

(1) Complete municipal utilities, such as natural gas, electric power, sewage, a light system, paved streets, sidewalks, and town site to accommodate 10,000 people;

(2) Direct railroad connections with the coast line of the Great Northern Railroad system, roundhouse, freight depot, and switching yards on both sides of the river;

(3) Two direct oiled highway connections with Highway No. 2;

(4) Administrative buildings, cold-storage plant, laundry plant, and machine shops which are ready for immediate start on making hydro or aeroplane parts or assembling same;

(5) Ample modern hospital facilities;

(6) With completion of the dam this property will become largely vacant and, unless utilized as recommended, will be a large financial loss to the Federal Government;

(7) Large area of federally owned and controlled land contiguous to townsite with well-mapped terrain usable for maneuvering and training troops;

(8) The reservoir's large sheet of water, and the level surrounding prairie afford landing fields for land and sea planes.

(9) Site remote from attack by sea, land, or air;

(10) Investigation will reveal many other considerations of equal importance; and

Whereas the growing importance of power transmission to reclamation in Montana was recently reflected in President Roosevelt's Budget message to Congress; and

Whereas \$500,000 for Fort Peck was asked by President Roosevelt for the commencement

of construction of transmission lines, substations, and such other facilities as might be required by the Bureau for distribution of Fort Peck power, which is to be generated during the coming year as a result of previous work which has been done and will be done in the ensuing year, and which will result in the expenditure of several million dollars which has already been appropriated or will be appropriated for its completion; and

Whereas the United States Government in its program of national defense is making provision for the rapid expansion and enlargement of aviation and is creating new Army and Navy air bases; and

Whereas the aviation program of the United States contemplates through the cooperation of colleges, universities, and commercial schools the training of many thousand air pilots annually; and

Whereas there is no Army or Navy air base, at or near Fort Peck, Mont., and on account of its location, isolation, climate, and distance from other air bases, it is a logical location for an air base; and

Whereas the Fort Peck Dam will create a large lake 187 miles long, 16 miles in maximum width, and will have a shore line of 2,500 miles, and as such will be an important asset to an air base; and

Whereas, with the completion of the dam, the United States Government will have on hand property which cost many million dollars and which will have to be sold at a great sacrifice, unless provision is made for its use at its present location: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, That the Congress of the United States of America be respectfully urged to employ the utilities and facilities now available at Fort Peck, Mont., in the plan of national defense; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this house memorial be submitted by the secretary of the State of Montana to the President of the United States, to the Council of National Defense, to both Houses of the National Congress, to the Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the Navy, and Chief of Army Engineers, and each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Montana.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

House Joint Resolution No. 5

Whereas it is important to increase the airplane production of the United States for national defenses; and

Whereas the State of Colorado is favorably located geographically and in relation to the supply of natural resources; and

Whereas the climate of the State of Colorado is conducive to energetic activity on the part of persons residing here; and

Whereas the establishment of an airplane factory in Colorado will be of great assistance in relieving unemployment; and

Whereas it is in keeping with the national-defense program to establish vital industries in impregnable locations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the thirty-third general assembly (the senate concurring herein), That the National Government be strongly urged to include as a part of our national defense the establishment of a major airplane factory in the State of Colorado; and that the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of Colorado in the Congress of the United States be requested to give their support to any program that will assist in securing such factory; and be it further,

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate and

the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of Colorado in the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass legislation deemed necessary in its judgment to curb the activities of the so-called "fifth columnists" in the United States.

Whereas the people of the United States are very much interested in the world crisis which confronts us today; and

Whereas the sentiments of the members of this general assembly are in accord with those recently expressed by the President of the United States in his address to the Congress recently made on the state of the Union; and

Whereas there are in the United States so-called "fifth columnists," members of the German-American Bund, and other similar un-American organizations whose purpose is to undermine our democratic institutions and the American way of life; and

Whereas it is felt that those who lend aid to these activities should be apprehended and punished severely: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is memorialized to pass the laws found necessary to curb the aforementioned activities and punish those participating therein, as well as those lending aid to such purposes, and that the proper agencies of Government be instructed to spare no effort or expense in the prompt and strict enforcement of all such laws; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the following:

Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States; Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States; Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and that a copy be sent to each of the two United States Senators from this State, as well as to each of the Members of Congress from this State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a letter from Louie Dahl, of Glenwood City, Wis., relative to the farm-mortgage situation, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial of sundry citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., remonstrating against all steps tending to involve the Nation in war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a letter from several citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, relative to national-defense measures, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate memorials of several citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the enactment of the bill (S. 275) further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of Court Française 97, Foresters of America, of Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to control subversive activities in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the Emergency Conference on Inaugural Jim Crowism, Washington, D. C., protesting against any racial discrimination in connection with the inaugural ceremonies, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a paper in the nature of a petition from Robert H. La Follette, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., praying for the prompt enactment of legislation to create regiments of volunteers in the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a letter from Sam Curry, of Williamson, W. Va., relative to the appointment of a Senator from the State of West Virginia, and commending the record and qualifications of Hon. M. M. Neely, Governor of West Virginia and former Senator from that State, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. TYDINGS presented a letter in the nature of a petition signed by Mr. and Mrs. John N. Poehlman and several other citizens, of Baltimore, Md., praying that the United States may remain neutral in the present conflict, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AID TO AGGRESSOR-RESISTING NATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee. It is short. I ask the clerk to read it and then that it may be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 7

(By White, Tigrett, Shelby delegation; Hickerson, Calloway, Lindsay, Beasley, Morgan, Mahoney, Bass, Graves, McKinney, Bryan) Resolution requesting the United States Senators and Members of Congress from Tennessee to support legislation extending aid, without stint or limit, to Great Britain and other aggressor-resisting nations

Whereas President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his message delivered to the Congress of the United States on January 6, 1941, renewed the pledge and purpose of this country to support Great Britain and other aggressor-resisting nations by sending them planes, ships, tanks, and arms in ever-increasing quantities; and

Whereas this the Seventy-second General Assembly of the State of Tennessee is convinced that every vital interest of the United States demands the victory of Great Britain and her allies over those nations which have torn to shreds international morality; and is further convinced that the defeat of Great Britain and her allies would impair democratic government everywhere and lower the standard of living of the people of this and all other democratic nations; and

Whereas it is believed that the United States can gain the time essential to prepare for the grave possibilities that lie ahead only by providing Great Britain and her allies, generously and ungrudgingly, every material and moral assistance of which this democracy is capable: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Seventy-second General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, request and urge that the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives representing Tennessee in the Congress of the United States support legislation providing for Great Britain and her allies aid, without stint or limit, with

all speed, all to the end that liberty, freedom, and democracy may not perish from the earth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the journal in the senate and the house of representatives. The clerk of the senate is instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of our United States Senators and Congressmen from Tennessee, which will carry the seal of the State.

Adopted January 17, 1941.

BLAN R. MAXWELL,
Speaker of the Senate.
JOHN ED O'DELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 17, 1941.

PRENTICE COOPER,
Governor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENT OF UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF CHICAGO ON NATIONAL POLICY

Mr. BROOKS. I submit a statement of national policy and recommendations to the Congress of the United States on the subject of Senate bill 275—House bill 1776. This statement is presented by the Union League Club of Chicago, 65 West Jackson Boulevard, which is one of the principal organizations in Chicago.

Included therein is a resolution adopted by the club by referendum opposing the passage of this measure.

Accompanying the statement is a letter addressed to me containing the result of a poll upon the bill.

I submit this statement for the information of the Senate and request that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Initiated by the public-affairs committee and approved, as revised, by the board of directors January 16, 1941. In a mail referendum of individual members of the club, 86 percent of those responding voted approval of the statement and recommendations as of January 22, 1941.)

The Union League Club of Chicago fully recognizes the necessity of concentrated power in the Executive in time of emergency, and of unity in the successful prosecution of the preparedness program. But at the same time the club is of the opinion that Congress should not surrender its powers and duties, and that the present emergency can be met without endangering the liberties upon which our Government is founded.

Control of foreign relations is vested in the President, subject to concurrence in treaties by two-thirds of the Senators; and the President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, but the power to declare war is wisely vested in the two Houses of the Congress and the power to raise and support armies is in the Congress, subject to the constitutional requirement that the Congress review military appropriations at stated intervals. Notwithstanding these provisions, the Congress may yield other powers to the President which would make these congressional prerogatives entirely futile and, in fact, surrender the constitutional power of the Congress.

The bills introduced in the Congress January 10, 1941, as House of Representatives bill 1776 and Senate bill 275, vest in the President powers which would surrender the powers of

the Congress and would permit the President, by acting independently of the Congress, to involve us in war and exercise authority infringing on our constitutional safeguards of liberty and of balanced powers of government.

It is dangerous to liberty and to the American form of government to grant such powers, because past experience shows that such important powers, once granted, are, if limited in time, usually renewed because of the prestige and force of the Presidential Office. If such important powers are not limited in time, it is substantially impossible to withdraw them on account of the President's veto power: It is therefore

Resolved by the Union League Club of Chicago, That the President should not be given unrestricted powers; that the Congress should remain in continuous session during grave national emergencies, and thereby preserve supervision over governmental policies vested in it by the Constitution; and, finally, that House of Representatives bill 1776 and Senate bill 275 should be defeated because they embody encroachments dangerous to American liberty and to the American system of government.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF CHICAGO,
January 22, 1941.

HON. C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
Member, United States Senate.

SIR: We have just completed tabulating the vote of a mail referendum of the individual members of the Union League Club of Chicago on the enclosed statement of national policy and recommendations to the Congress of the United States, relating to granting unrestricted powers to the President, urging the Congress to remain in continuous session during grave emergencies, and urging defeat of House bill 1776 and Senate bill 275.

The club has four groups of members, and we give below the result of the poll in percentages of those voting by membership classification:

	Percent approving statement and recommendations
Resident (within 35 miles of Chicago) -	85½
Veteran (aged over 70 years) -	79
Junior (aged 21 to 30 years) -	93
Nonresident (outside Chicago and representing 25 States) -	91
	Percent disapproving statement and recommendations
Resident (within 35 miles of Chicago) -	14½
Veteran (aged over 70 years) -	21
Junior (aged 21 to 30 years) -	7
Nonresident (outside Chicago and representing 25 States) -	9

An analysis of the East Coast States represented in the poll, and which includes Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia, shows that 87 percent of the nonresident members in those States who voted approved the statement and recommendations. In New York City, 94 percent of the members voting approved the statement and recommendations.

This referendum, as far as we know, is the only referendum to date on H. R. 1776 and S. 275 in which a substantial number (2,593) of professional and business men have been offered an opportunity to express their considered convictions. Each member was furnished with the complete text of the bill and was urged to vote only after reading it and giving it careful consideration. It should therefore be a very significant indication of the convictions of a group of voters when able to express themselves on a clear-cut issue in a secret ballot.

It is our sincere and earnest hope that the results of this referendum will be helpful to you as a Member of the Congress in making

your momentous decision on the important issues involved in these pending bills.
Respectfully submitted.

KENNETH E. RICE,
President,
NICHOLAS J. CONRAD,
Chairman,
Public Affairs Committee.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Mr. Oscar G. Mayer, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which I believe to be of interest to all the Members of the Senate, and of importance to the country.

It contains suggestions relative to the raising of revenues, the national debt, the making of the Budget, the financial expenditures of the Federal Government, and appropriations for national defense.

This letter is from one of the major commercial organizations of the country which offers the suggestions in a spirit of cooperation, and with a patriotic desire to aid in the solution of our manifold problems.

I ask that the letter be embodied in the Record and referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE, Chicago, January 20, 1941.

HON. C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
The Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BROOKS: The Chicago Association of Commerce has given much study to one of the problems which every Member of Congress faces, namely, how can Federal expenditures and debt be most effectively controlled.

It appears to us that within Congress itself lies the opportunity and responsibility for creating an agency, together with appropriate policies and procedure, which will constitute a significant improvement over present budgetary controls and methods of making appropriations.

In our judgment the desired results can be obtained through the adoption of a plan designed to give effect to the following proposals:

1. That Congress create an agency of its own devising and adopt rules and procedure to assure that consideration is given to the budget situation as a whole and to recommend: (a) the aggregate total of appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year, (b) the total revenues to be raised, (c) the sum to be obtained by borrowing, (d) any increase in the debt limit needed to permit such borrowing; with decision on these matters to be made each year by the Congress before detailed appropriation bills are voted.

2. That in view of the needs of the national defense, Congress reduce unjustified non-defense expenditures.

3. That in the interest of a safe and well-founded fiscal policy authorizations to increase the national debt should originate with such congressional budget agency and that the increase in the debt limit should be placed on an annual basis.

We trust that the above recommendations may appeal to you as practical in operation and worthy of your support in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,
OSCAR G. MAYER, President.

Mr. BROOKS. I also offer a resolution of similar import adopted by the

board of directors of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, and request that it be printed in the Record and referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce upon the recommendation of its Federal taxation committee on January 21, 1941, with reference to Federal taxation, expenditures, and indebtedness

Whereas various plans have been proposed for creating an agency representing both Houses of the Congress of the United States, to advise the Congress and assume certain responsibilities with respect to all matters of Federal taxation, Federal expenditures, and Federal indebtedness; and

Whereas the need for such an agency and the nature of its functions have been discussed in a report entitled "Control of Federal Expenditures and Debt," recently issued by the Committee on Federal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, by action of its board of directors, recommends to the Congress of the United States (1) that the Congress create an agency of its own devising, which shall jointly represent both Houses of the Congress and the appropriate committees thereof, and which shall, under rules and procedure to be adopted by it, advise and report to and recommend to the Congress to the end that all taxation, appropriation, and debt legislation be considered in the light of the fiscal situation of the Government as a whole, including (a) the total revenues to be anticipated for each fiscal period; (b) the sources and character of taxation, existing and additional, from which such revenue is to be anticipated; (c) the aggregate total of appropriations and expenditures to be made for the fiscal period; (d) the extent to which such expenditures are to be covered by borrowing, or sources other than taxation; (e) the extent, time, and other conditions of any increase in the debt limitations required for such program; and it is further recommended: (2) that appropriate action be taken to insure that all the matters above mentioned be considered and decided and that a comprehensive fiscal program for the year be adopted by the Congress before any detailed appropriation bills are voted and that such detailed appropriations conform to such comprehensive policy; (3) that all action by Congress to change the limitations upon the national debt be taken only after consideration of the report and recommendations of the congressional agency above recommended; (4) that all increases in the limitation upon the national debt should be based upon the anticipated requirements for the ensuing fiscal year and shall not be designed to cover the requirements for more than 1 year in advance; and (5) that, in view of the needs of the program for national defense and upon the recommendations of the agency above described, the Congress reduce all nondefense expenditures to the lowest justifiable amounts.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 350. A bill providing additional pay for aides to the President of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2);

S. 376. A bill providing for the advancement on the retired list of certain officers of

the line of the United States Navy (Rept. No. 3); and

H. R. 1437. A bill authorizing appropriations for additional shipbuilding and ordnance manufacturing facilities and equipment for the United States Navy, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 5).

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 54) extending the authority to investigate the administration of J. Ross Eakin as superintendent of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, reported it without amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 578. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to release certain interests in certain land which adjoins the Shark River Coast Guard Station, in Monmouth County, N. J.; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 579. A bill for the relief of William H. Chambliss; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 580. A bill to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARBOUR (for himself and Mr. SMATHERS):

S. 581. A bill relating to the sale of the Fort Newark Army Base; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 582. A bill to extend to closed building and loan associations and for the liquidation of assets of such associations the same assistance that is now extended to closed banks and for the liquidation of their assets; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 583. A bill for the relief of Maj. Harold Sorenson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 584. A bill for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 585. A bill granting a pension to Julia E. Hart; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES:

S. 586. A bill to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to Russell S. Fisher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 587. A bill granting a pension to Ethel Wise; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

S. 588. A bill to give to the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 589. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to standardize the amount to be contributed by the United States for old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. 590. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons who have claims for damages or losses allegedly resulting from the construction, further development, and improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Jacksonville, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 591. A bill for the relief of Johannes Thorvald Siems; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 592. A bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and ren-

der judgment upon certain claims arising out of the acquisition by the United States of seven Austrian merchant vessels; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 593. A bill to promote industry prosperity, to increase industrial employment, and to develop and conserve the natural resources by aiding and promoting research in the engineering experiment stations connected with colleges and schools of engineering in the several State and Territorial universities and colleges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 594. A bill to clarify the employment status of special-delivery messengers in the Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 595. A bill for the relief of settlers on the international strip at Nogales, Ariz.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 596. A bill for the relief of Lt. J. B. Edgar, Jr. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

S. 597. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Constantine Cotrotsos (Cotros) (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 598. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 599. A bill to amend section 17 of the Federal Highway Act;

S. 600. A bill to amend section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; and

S. 601. A bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, authorizing and directing a national survey of forestry resources; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 602. A bill for the relief of Benson Allen;

S. 603. A bill for the relief of R. Thomas Carter and Alice E. Carter;

S. 604. A bill for the relief of Minnie B. LaBarre and Harrie A. LaBarre;

S. 605. A bill for the relief of Pherne Miller; and

S. 606. A bill for the relief of Herbert Franklin Thomas; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 607. A bill to amend the Inland Waterways Corporation Act, approved June 3, 1924, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the services and operations of the Inland Waterways Corporation to the Columbia River; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 608. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended;

S. 609. A bill to amend the Revenue Act of 1938 with respect to the credit for dependents;

S. 610. A bill to amend paragraph 757 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to increase duty on filberts;

S. 611. A bill to exempt from Federal admission taxes certain fees collected in the course of administration of the national park system; and

S. 612. A bill relating to the surtax on undistributed profits with respect to certain cooperative associations for the taxable years 1936, 1937, and 1938; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 613. A bill authorizing the Snake or Plute Indians of the former Malheur Indian Reservation of Oregon to sue in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 614. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain tract of land to the State of Oregon to be for public-park purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 615. A bill for the relief of George R. Sharp; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 616. A bill granting an increase of pension to James S. Blankenship;

S. 617. A bill for the relief of veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection and Chinese Boxer Rebellion;

S. 618. A bill granting a pension to Mary Greer;

S. 619. A bill granting a pension to Jennie Alexander;

S. 620. A bill granting a pension to Fred Burns;

S. 621. A bill granting a pension to Annie Mong;

S. 622. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth R. Smith;

S. 623. A bill granting a pension to Phebe Wood;

S. 624. A bill granting a pension to Lee A. Smith;

S. 625. A bill granting an increase of pension to Carolina Rhude;

S. 626. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ester Ann Hill Morgan;

S. 627. A bill granting a pension to Martha J. Poole;

S. 628. A bill granting an increase of pension to Eliza Wray;

S. 629. A bill granting a pension to John Burkland;

S. 630. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Miller; and

S. 631. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jessie L. Kilgore; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim February 11 as Edison Day, in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Alva Edison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES:

S. J. Res. 28. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BULOW (for himself and Mr. GURNEY):

S. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution for the relief of South Dakota Wheat Growers Association, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER:

S. J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to provide for apportioning Representatives in Congress among the several States by the equal-proportions methods; to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following joint resolutions were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. J. Res. 77. Joint resolution making an appropriation to the United States Maritime Commission for emergency cargo-ship construction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code by extending the time for certification of national-defense facilities and contracts for amortization purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 275) further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

WAR AIMS AND PEACE CONDITIONS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, before we go further with this gamble of aid to Britain

we ought to have more complete knowledge of just what cause or causes it is we serve.

For the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] and myself, I am offering a Senate resolution calling for information which it seems to us is vital in this hour when we are called upon to contribute to a policy that can and does carry implications of most serious consequences for our country. We but ask that our Government seek from the belligerent governments a statement of their war aims and peace conditions and of secret treaties proposing disposition of territorial spoils.

This offering and request is no part of any contest as to who hates Hitler more or loves Britain most. It is but part of an effort to make certain that our own country shall not play a "sucker" part in this return engagement of the age-old tragedy "war" to the foreign stage.

The resolution must not be construed as in any degree reflecting even a remote thought on the part of its authors that the United States should undertake to dictate terms of peace upon any nation.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, is it contemplated that the resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations?

Mr. NYE. I had meant to move that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received, printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution (S. Res. 56) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas on April 6, 1917, the American people through their President and Congress declared war for the express purpose of making the world safe for democracy and to end all war; and

Whereas at the conclusion of the first World War the American people learned that England and France had negotiated secret treaties which clearly revealed their purpose was to conquer people and territories and not to preserve democracy or to end all war; and

Whereas the Treaty of Versailles, which completely disregarded American concepts of democracy and peace, and which was imposed upon the conquered Central Powers chiefly by England and France, provoked this second European war; and

Whereas the world in 1941 enjoys less democracy than in 1917, and many nations, great and small, are engaged in the holocaust of war; and

Whereas appeals—strikingly familiar to those of 1917—are again being made to the noble ideals, sympathies, and emotions of the American people; and

Whereas the threat of war for the United States is imminent today—another war whose published purposes are again clothed in idealism—the hour has come for the American people to have a full and complete knowledge of the war aims and peace conditions of the belligerent powers; and of any and all secret treaties, to the end that before the Nation becomes involved in another foreign war we might know for what we fight: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the United States Senate that the President of the United States, through the State Department, request all belligerent governments to proclaim publicly their respective war aims and

peace conditions and any and all secret treaties for disposition of territorial spoils.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is beginning today hearings on the bill which is now pending in both Houses, popularly referred to as the lend-lease bill, I have no disposition to make any comment on the brief remarks of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE]. The Committee on Foreign Relations will within the next few days explore, I presume, the entire subject which is before the Congress and before the country as the result of the introduction of Senate bill 275 and House bill 1776.

I have no desire or disposition to prophesy how long the hearings will last, or just what shape the proposed legislation will be in when it reaches the Senate, either from the House or from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Neither do I deem it appropriate at this moment to comment upon the wisdom of any effort to extract from the belligerents a statement of their policies and what it is they are fighting about. I suppose it would be just as logical, however, for a citizen who witnessed in the highway an encounter in which one man had his knife drawn at the throat of another, and who desired to render some assistance to the victim, to ask them to stop and announce what it was they were fighting about, and what the fight started over, before he would decide whether he would lend aid to either one.

Under the common law, a citizen has a right even to take the life of an aggressor when he has reasonable ground to believe that murder is about to be committed. I presume in some respects nations may enjoy the same right although not necessarily under the common law.

There are many things that might be said about this resolution which I presume is submitted at this time in connection with the legislation now pending in the committees of both Houses. For that reason I make no further comment; but I appreciate the fact that the Senator from North Dakota has asked that the resolution go to the committee considering the proposed legislation.

ADDRESS BY DR. FRED H. ALBEE ON CARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

[Mr. BARBOUR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dr. Fred H. Albee, chairman of the New Jersey State Rehabilitation Commission, at the annual convention of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, New Orleans, on January 15, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

FARM INCOME—RESOLUTION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK FARMERS' MARKET, INC.

[Mr. BARBOUR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix a resolution adopted by the stockholders of the New Brunswick Farmers' Market, Inc., on January 18, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

EFFECT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS ON DAIRY INDUSTRY

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a protest from the Dairymen's Association of Oregon relative to the effect of trade agreements on the dairy industry, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRICES CHARGED SOLDIERS—ARTICLE FROM ALEXANDRIA (LA.) TOWN TALK

[Mr. OVERTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article published in the Alexandria (La.) Town Talk relative to prices charged soldiers at Army camps, which appears in the Appendix.]

LETTER FROM C. D. HOGUE RELATIVE TO LEND-LEASE BILL

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from C. D. Hogue to the Wilmington (N. C.) Star relative to the so-called lend-lease bill, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMENTS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND LEND-LEASE BILL

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD various letters, resolutions, and newspaper editorials relating to American foreign policy and the so-called lend-lease bill, which appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR OF KANSAS ON LEND-LEASE BILL

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the special message delivered to the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas by Gov. Payne H. Ratner on January 22, 1941. I may state at this time that subsequently both branches of the Kansas Legislature approved a resolution memorializing Congress not to pass the so-called lend-lease bill on the ground that Congress should not surrender to the President the responsibilities devolved upon it by the Constitution, but should retain those powers and also retain our representative form of democratic government. This resolution, I understand, will be presented to the Congress officially in due time.

While I have the floor, Mr. President, I wish to commend wholeheartedly the substance of Governor Ratner's message to the Kansas Legislature, and also the action of the Kansas Legislature following receipt of the message. I wish also to state briefly some of my own reasons for opposing the so-called lend-lease bill on which hearings now are in progress before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. President, it is my sincere belief that the real crisis America faces today is not so much the European war as it is the implications of the so-called lend-lease bill, which, very frankly, as written amounts to a war dictatorship bill for the Government of the United States and the people of the United States.

The House measure, most significantly, carries the number H. R. 1776.

The year 1776 is remembered as the year in which the American colonists wrote the Declaration of Independence—Independence from the British Empire and European wars. House bill 1776 may be remembered as the bill in which Congress was asked to approve the Declaration of Dependence—dependence upon the British Empire, and perpetual participation in Europe's wars.

Mr. President, I was especially impressed by the statements and testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of five well-known Americans with widely divergent views on most questions, by their remarkable unanimity in opposing this measure, House bill 1776.

These five men are known to all of us: Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, Democrat, I might say New Deal Democrat; Norman Thomas, four times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket; Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, former national commander of the American Legion, and former Minister to Canada, Republican; Gen. Hugh Johnson, former head of the N. R. A., with a military record a mile long, author, columnist, commentator; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the world's foremost aviator and world traveler; all five American to the core; all five men whose patriotism and authority to speak are beyond question.

Differing in many of their views, these five, as I read their statements, are unanimous in opposing this bill; and I say they are right.

All five agree that this Old World war is not our war. I say they are right.

All five agree that the United States has no business attempting, and no hope of accomplishing, the policing of the world. I say they are right.

All five agree that in their opinion passage of this bill would lead to United States intervention in this war. Again I say they are right.

All five agree that the United States should arm itself adequately to defend itself, and should fight any attempt by any foreign power to land in or attempt to acquire possessions in the Western Hemisphere. I say that is right.

All five—Democrat, Republican, Socialist, and Independent—agree that the major objection to the bill is that it proposes the surrender to the Executive of congressional authority; that if it is not the road to dictatorship, it at least proposes to vest in the hands of the President dictatorial powers. I agree that that is what the bill attempts to do.

Mr. President, I send to the desk the special message from Governor Ratner, and ask that it be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOV. PAYNE RATNER
Members of the Kansas Legislature:**

Only a matter of gravest concern has impelled me to ask for this joint session of the Kansas State Senate and House of Representatives. It is with a sense of the solemn duty which rests upon you and me in the responsibility of our positions of leadership in State government that I appear before you. Otherwise I would not interrupt your consideration of other problems important to Kansas.

I come before you to ask your attention to the bill now before the National Congress, commonly known as the lease-lend measure. I do so because in my considered opinion it is of such portent that the future of American democracy may be involved.

Many citizens may not have had an opportunity to read and study this bill, and so may not have a full realization of its provisions and implications. Therefore it is our duty to call this vital matter to the attention of the people.

With the principle of furnishing all possible material aid to England—short of war—I am in heartfelt accord. All of us, I am sure, subscribe to this view.

Aggressor legions are trampling over three continents. The horrible spectacle of war has come to an unhappy world. It clouds

men's minds, creating confusion and fear. It colors our own thoughts. Never was the need greater for clear thinking and sound judgment. By our decisions today we may affect the lives of generations unborn.

Once our course is charted, we must be a Nation united. It is in determining this course that American citizens, exercising their constitutional right of free expression and petition, may make their desires known.

Therefore let us examine the provisions of House Resolution 1776, which sets out that it is "to further promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes."

The bill describes defense articles as "any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat; any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article; any component material or part; any other commodity or article for defense." This means almost anything would be a defense article if the President said so.

The next provision authorizes the President to order any Government official to manufacture in arsenals, shipyards, factories, or procure in any way any defense article for the use of any country the President names, regardless of the provisions of any other law.

This means the President may obtain anything for any country in the world. He alone is the judge of whether its defense is deemed "vital to the defense of the United States."

He may "sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of" any defense article to any government he names—without regard to previous laws.

He may communicate to any government any defense information, defined as "any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article."

This means any military secret of the United States may be made available to any nation at the President's sole discretion.

Any defense article may be released for export to any nation. Terms and conditions for all such loans, sales, etc., may be whatever he alone approves.

A blank-check appropriation is authorized out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury to carry out the President's orders.

The President, finally, is authorized to make any order he deems necessary to carry out any provisions of the act.

Under this bill, tax money could be used to carry on wars for any nation in the world the President chooses.

Never before in American history have such sweeping powers been conferred on any President. Never before have they been asked by any President. Let us consider the subject soberly and without emotion. A great democracy, not at war, is asked to surrender to the Chief Executive vital powers heretofore vested in Congress. Therein lies the danger.

This bill would place a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Chief Executive than was given Abraham Lincoln.

Woodrow Wilson, at the beginning of his second term, did not seek nor believe he needed such centralized authority to guide the Nation through times of peril.

The President is my President—and yours. While I am willing to follow his leadership, I believe his office should remain subject to the checks and balances imposed by our form of government. The provisions of the sacred Bill of Rights were gained by those who sowed "sweat and blood and shattered bone" into the acres of the land they loved. I, for one, do not believe these precious privileges should be relinquished lightly. We cannot ask for less than that Congress hold firm the reins which constitutional government has given it. We can do through constitutional means everything the American people want done.

In whatever form Congress, after due consideration, approves a measure for material aid to Great Britain, it is my belief a time limit should be placed on any additional

powers that might be granted the Chief Executive. If at the expiration of this time an emergency still existed, Congress easily could extend the time.

The present bill contains no such limitation. For Congress ever to repeal this bill over the opposition of any President expressed by veto would require a two-thirds vote by both the Senate and House. To extend the powers at the expiration of a time limit merely would require a majority vote of each legislative branch. It is, therefore, easier to relinquish legislative prerogatives than to recover them.

It is not too late to speak out.

This bill, if passed, will enable the President upon his own motion to give aid to any countries he chooses, but it also will bring dictatorship to the United States. No one can deny it places unprecedented, all-embracing, and unnecessary powers in the hands of one man.

We are facing a crisis. War already has destroyed some democracies. It threatens others. We must recognize the threat to this Nation of the intent of totalitarian states to wipe democracy from the earth. We are preparing a national defense against all possible aggression. This is no time for partisanship. It is a time when every patriotic citizen must give his best efforts to the President and our national leaders.

These objectives are in the heart of every loyal American. They must be attained. But must we reach them by abandoning the principles of democratic government? Must we, in order to preserve democracy, adopt the methods of the enemies of democracy? I do not believe so. We should support the granting of proper powers to insure complete national defense and safety, but in doing so we should not surrender our democratic principles and rights.

The lease-lend bill gives the President the same power over material supplies now exercised by Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin. It gives him more power in America at peace than Churchill has in Britain at war. Under this resolution the President could lend, lease, or give away any defense product anywhere, any place, at any time. He could take your cattle, your wheat, or your corn, or your machinery or your tools, and send those articles to England, or to Greece, or to China, or any other country, if he chose, and be given a blank check to do it with. If he deemed the emergency great enough, he could even determine the price you would receive for these products even to the extent of confiscating them. I quote the last section of the bill: "The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such department, agency, or office as he shall direct." In other words, under this provision, the President may write his own ticket. Such power as this has never been granted any American official.

More frightening still, there is no time limit to these powers. There is no guaranty they ever would be returned to the people.

The gradual surrender of peoples' rights brought dictators to power. Carried to its conclusion, this course in America leads to the end of democracy.

Therefore, I most urgently request that this legislature memorialize the Congress of the United States in protest against the passage, in its present form, of this resolution.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, Public Act No. 664 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 25, 1940, authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid the Government in the national-

defense program in the manner set out in the act.

On the 16th of January 1941, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, the Administrator, filed his report to the President and to Congress. This report contains very valuable information concerning the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to and including January 6 of this year. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report is as follows:

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Public, No. 664, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 25, 1940, authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid the Government in its national-defense program in the following manner:

"(1) To make loans to, or, when requested by the Federal Loan Administrator with the approval of the President, purchase the capital stock of any corporation (a) for the purpose of producing, acquiring, and carrying strategic and critical materials as defined by the President; and (b) for plant construction, expansion and equipment, and working capital, to be used by the Corporation in the manufacture of equipment and supplies necessary to the national defense, on such terms and conditions and with such maturities as the Corporation may determine; and

"(2) When requested by the Federal Loan Administrator, with the approval of the President, to create or to organize a corporation or corporations with power (a) to produce, acquire, and carry strategic and critical materials as defined by the President; (b) to purchase and lease land, to purchase, lease, build, and expand plants, and to purchase and produce equipment, supplies, and machinery, for the manufacture of arms ammunition and implements of war; (c) to lease such plants to private corporations to engage in such manufacture; and (d) if the President finds that it is necessary for a Government agency to engage in such manufacture, to engage in such manufacture itself."

In aid of the defense program, under this and other authority, the R. F. C. has made commitments aggregating approximately \$1,100,000,000. These include the creation on June 28, 1940, of the Rubber Reserve Co. to acquire a reserve supply of raw rubber. Five million dollars was subscribed to the capital stock of this company, and, with the approval of the R. F. C., it has agreed with the International Rubber Regulation Committee, which controls the world output of raw rubber, to purchase up to 430,000 tons of crude rubber, costing approximately \$190,000,000. Fifty-two thousand five hundred and sixteen tons have been delivered, 20,139 tons are in transit, and 16,343 tons await shipment. We should accumulate the balance during 1941. In order not to interfere with the requirements of the rubber industry, we are buying in cooperation with the industry at approximately 20 cents a pound. The industry agreed with us to carry not less than 150,000 tons to meet its current needs. It is doing this, and, in addition, as of December 31, had accumulated an excess of 56,000 tons. In order for us to accumulate this reserve supply the International Rubber Regulation Committee by agreement with us has authorized increases in the normal world output of approximately 50 percent.

In addition to our reserve, the Commodity Credit Corporation has 80,000 tons on hand, 10,000 tons afloat, and 5,000 additional tons awaiting shipment. This rubber was acquired in exchange for cotton under the 1939 barter agreement with Great Britain.

June 28, 1940, the Corporation created the Metals Reserve Co. with a capital of \$5,000,-

000 to acquire a reserve supply of critical and strategic materials. Purchases of such materials are in excess of current requirements.

The Metals Reserve Co., with approval of the R. F. C., has made commitments to acquire the following metals at approximately the costs stated:

	Tons on hand	Tons afloat	Tons on order	Amount
Antimony:				
Chinese.....	2,352	3,898		\$1,750,000
Domestic.....			3,000	780,000
Chrome ore:				
South Africa.....			100,000	2,140,000
Philippine.....			100,000	1,800,000
Copper: Latin American.....			100,000	22,400,000
Graphite: Madagascar.....	411			35,200
Manganese ore:				
Far Eastern.....	34,237	54,860	447,040	15,434,000
Latin American.....	1,943		276,000	9,254,000
Domestic.....			1,335,000	46,256,000
Tungsten trioxide:				
Domestic.....			1,250	2,875,000
Tin:				
Far Eastern.....	13,985	6,720	54,295	84,000,000
Bolivian.....			90,000	100,000,000
Antimony, wolframite, and tin: Chinese (respective quantities undetermined).....				90,000,000
				376,724,200

¹ Includes 40,070 tons for which purchase contract is not yet executed.

Defense Plant Corporation was created August 22, 1940, with a capital of \$5,000,000 and the following powers:

(a) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire real estate and interests in real estate, to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire and to build and expand plants and facilities, and to purchase, lease, produce, or otherwise acquire and to repair, rebuild, and alter equipment, supplies, and machinery for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war;

(b) to use, lease, license, or otherwise arrange for the use of such real estate, plants, facilities, equipment, supplies, and machinery for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war and the production of equipment, supplies, and machinery usable in such manufacture.

Defense Plant Corporation has made commitments aggregating \$349,779,683. Of this amount \$283,206,197 is for the construction of plants and the acquisition of machinery and equipment for the manufacture of airplanes and parts. These plants and equipment are owned by Defense Plant Corporation and leased to the manufacturer. We are protected either by the rent we receive or by a contract of reimbursement from the Army or Navy Department. Thirty-five million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the total is for machine tools, and the remainder for docks, shipyards, and the manufacture of tanks and tank engines, ordnance, and other items. A list of commitments made by Defense Plant Corporation is attached.

August 29, 1940, Defense Supplies Corporation was created with a capital of \$5,000,000 to acquire and carry a reserve supply of critical and strategic materials and supplies which may be necessary in the national-defense program. At the request of the National Defense Commission, it has allocated \$50,000,000 for the purchase of high-test aviation gasoline. It has contracted for the purchase of 300,000 tons of nitrate of soda from Chile at a cost of \$5,400,000. It is transporting to and storing in this country 250,000,000 pounds of Australian wool. The estimated cost of the transportation and storage of the wool is \$12,000,000, to be provided by the President from the emergency fund for the President contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public, No. 611, 76th

Cong.). Several cargoes of the wool are now afloat. The wool belongs to Great Britain, but the United States Government has the right to use any part of it that it may need.

October 23, 1940, the Defense Homes Corporation was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000, supplied by the President from the emergency fund for the President provided in the Naval Appropriation Act approved June 11, 1940 (Public, No. 588, 76th Cong.), and the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 13, 1940 (Public, No. 611, 76th Cong.). Defense Homes Corporation assists in providing homes in localities where manufacturing is necessary in connection with facilities for the War and Navy Departments when private capital is not available, and where it is anticipated that the homes will be of permanent value to the community after the present emergency. Mortgages placed on these homes will be insured by Federal Housing Administration under sections 203 and 207 of the National Housing Act, and if not purchased by private investors will be held by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the R. F. C. Mortgage Co. Defense Homes Corporation furnishes the equity in the projects.

In addition to the creation and capitalization of the foregoing corporations, and loans to them as outlined, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized 195 loans to 167 private manufacturers in the defense program, aggregating \$127,394,965. (List attached.)

The R. F. C. cooperates with banks in making loans for production, plant expansion or other national-defense purposes by taking participations in any such loans. Where the bank wishes to carry the entire loan, the Corporation gives a definite take-out agreement under the rates now in effect or as may be agreed upon. The Corporation has authorized participations to the extent of \$4,821,807 in defense loans aggregating \$6,786,894, practically all made by banks.

The construction of all defense plants and the acquisition of equipment are at the request of the War or Navy Departments, and the larger defense loans by the Corporation to manufacturers engaged on Government contracts are made in cooperation with the Defense Commission. The purchase of defense supplies and critical and strategic materials is made at the request of, or in cooperation with, the Defense Commission. Defense Homes Corporation operates in close cooperation with the Defense Housing Coordinator, the Army and the Navy, and the Federal Housing Administration.

All of these subsidiaries of the R. F. C. which were set up to aid in the national-defense program, are managed and operated by directors, officers, and employees of the R. F. C. under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator. Mr. Schram, chairman of the R. F. C., is president and in direct charge of Defense Plant Corporation. Senator Henderson, director of the R. F. C., is president of Metals Reserve Co. Mr. Klossner, director of the R. F. C., is president of Rubber Reserve Co. Mr. Husbands, director of the R. F. C., is president of Defense Homes Corporation and Defense Supplies Corporation.

In summary: Provision for the reserves of rubber, metals, and other strategic and critical materials and supplies, construction of plant and acquisition of equipment, and loans direct to manufacturers to carry out contracts with the Government for defense involve total commitments of \$1,099,298,848.

	Commitments
Rubber Reserve Co.....	\$190,000,000
Metals Reserve Co.....	376,724,200
Defense Plant Corporation.....	349,779,683
Defense Supplies Corporation.....	55,400,000
R. F. C. defense loans.....	127,394,965

1,099,298,848

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES, Administrator.

Defense Plant Corporation commitments for national defense as of Jan. 6, 1941

Lessee	Amount	Purpose
Aero Supply Manufacturing Co., Inc., Corry, Pa.	\$600,000.00	Build plant and buy machinery and equipment for manufacture of aircraft parts.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa.	3,000,000.00	Buy machinery to make tanks.
W. F. & Johns Barnes Co., Rockford, Ill.	550,000.00	Plant construction, equipment and machinery for making machine tools used in armament manufacture.
Bendix Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Ind.	10,000,000.00	Plant expansion, equipment, and machinery for production of parts, carburetors, and landing gear for airplanes.
Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix, N. J.	11,500,000.00	Plant construction and expansion, and equipment and machinery for production of parts, accessories, and instruments for airplanes.
Do.	2,550,000.00	Plant construction and expansion, and equipment and machinery for manufacture of ignition devices for aircraft engines.
Bendix Radio Corporation, Baltimore, Md.	1,685,000.00	Plant construction and expansion, and machinery. To make aircraft radio devices and instruments.
Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio	4,000,000.00	Buy machinery for production of machine tools for use in aircraft production.
Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif.	14,446,929.27	Plant construction and equipment and machinery for manufacture of airplanes and parts.
Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich.	8,000,000.00	Machinery and equipment, to make tank engines.
Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.	14,989,100.00	Build and equip plant, and buy machinery (includes \$215,000 for plant site) for manufacture of airplanes.
Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.	13,471,150.00	Build and equip plant and buy machinery for manufacture of airplanes.
Do.	13,181,950.00	Do.
Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Caldwell, N. J.	1,739,600.00	Buy machinery for production of airplane propellers.
Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.	7,099,650.00	Do.
Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.	8,000,000.00	Build and equip plant and buy machinery for production of airplane propellers.
Edo Aircraft Corporation, College Point, N. Y.	355,000.00	Build and equip plant, and buy machinery for manufacture and assembly of aircraft pontoons.
General Electric Co., Everett, Mass.	6,000,000.00	Build and equip plant, and buy machinery for manufacture of superchargers.
General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.	32,000,000.00	Build and equip plant, and buy machinery for manufacture of airplane motors.
Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.	1,803,280.00	Buy machinery for manufacture of aircraft engine parts.
Walter Kidde Co., Bloomfield, N. J.	943,783.00	Build and equip plant, and buy machinery for making oxygen cylinders, etc., used in aircraft.
Lake Washington Shipyards, Houghton, Wash.	700,000.00	Buy site and machinery for expansion for construction of naval vessels.
Liberty Aircraft Products Corporation, Farmingdale, N. Y.	1,088,000.00	Plant expansion, equipment and machinery, to make aircraft accessories.
Moore Dry Dock Co., San Francisco, Calif.	4,000,000.00	Buy machinery, etc., for dry dock expansion.
North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif.	2,300,000.00	Buy machinery for manufacture of airplanes.
North American Aviation, Inc., Dallas, Tex.	7,700,000.00	Build and equip plant and buy machinery for manufacture of airplanes.
Ohio Crankshaft, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio	3,968,130.00	Build and equip plant, and buy machinery to enlarge capacity for production of crankshafts.
Omaha Steel Co., Omaha, Nebr.	483,875.00	Buy machinery for machining and furnishing of shells.
Otis Elevator Co., Harrison, N. J.	6,954,735.00	Build and equip plant, and buy machinery for production of crank cases for aircraft engines.
Otis Elevator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	79,890.00	Buy machinery for manufacture of aircraft engine parts.
Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	8,000,000.00	Plant expansion, machinery and equipment to make aircraft engines.
Reynolds Metals Co., Louisville, Ky.	2,504,611.00	Build and equip plant and buy machinery for manufacture of extruded products for use in manufacture of aircraft.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,025,000.00	Buy machinery to make scientific equipment for navigation, etc.
Stewart Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	4,000,000.00	Buy machinery to manufacture fuses.
Studebaker Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	50,000,000.00	Build and equip plant and buy machinery for manufacture and furnishing of aircraft engines and parts.
Vickers, Inc., Detroit, Mich.	2,000,000.00	Build and equip plant at Detroit and buy machinery for production of aircraft accessories and anti-aircraft guns.
Vickers, Inc., Waterbury, Conn.	610,000.00	Buy machinery for production of aircraft accessories and anti-aircraft guns.
Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio	1,700,000.00	Buy machinery and equipment and facilities to make 155-mm. shells.
Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., Hamilton County, Ohio.	57,000,000.00	Build and equip plant for manufacture of aircraft engines.
Wright Aeronautical Corporation (in connection with), Hamilton County, Ohio.	210,000.00	Buy site for plant for production of aircraft engines.
Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.	1,500,000.00	Buy and rehabilitate plant for production of aircraft engines.
Williamette Iron & Steel Corporation, Portland, Oreg.	1,000,000.00	Buy land and machinery, and build slips, docks, ways, and buildings.
Unnamed manufacturers of machine tools.	35,000,000.00	Machine tools for use in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.
	349,779,683.27	

Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments for national defense (does not include commitments to subsidiary Reconstruction Finance Corporation defense corporations) as of Jan. 6, 1941

Location	Name	Amount approved	Purpose
Anniston, Ala.	Kilby Steel Co. Inc.	\$88,000.00	Working capital to help finance Army contracts for mosquito rods, and for forgings for shells.
Do.	do.	150,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for shell forgings.
Auburn, Ala.	Alabama Air Service, a copartnership.	5,163.75	Buy 1 training plane.
Birmingham, Ala.	Southern Airways Sales Co., Inc.	6,840.00	Do.
Do.	do.	6,840.00	Do.
Mobile, Ala.	Oak Air Service, Inc.	6,518.48	Do.
Tucson, Ariz.	G. & G. Airlines Co., Ltd.	17,650.00	Do.
Conway, Ark.	Kenneth Starnes Flying Service, Inc.	68,870.00	Do.
Little Rock, Ark.	Central Flying Service, Inc.	6,840.00	Do.
Do.	do.	6,885.00	Do.
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Pine Bluff School of Aviation (a partnership)	131,250.00	Construction and equipment, to develop airport for training of Army pilots.
Bakersfield, Calif.	George Leslie Buchner, doing business as Les Buchner's Flying Service.	6,723.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Bell, Calif.	Fred P. Glick, doing business as Fabrilform Steel Products Co.	25,000.00	Working capital, machinery and equipment, and pay balance due on previous Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan. Borrower has orders from airplane manufacturing companies.
Compton, Calif.	Gage Flying Service (a copartnership).	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
El Segundo, Calif.	Interstate Aircraft and Engineering Corporation.	144,507.00	Working capital, machinery, and for debt payments. Borrower has orders from airplane manufacturers for hydraulic units, foot pedals, mechanical units, gun charger, etc.
Do.	do.	55,493.00	Working capital, new machinery, buy land, construct buildings, and to make debt payments.
Inglewood, Calif.	California Flyers, Inc.	13,680.00	Buy 2 training planes.
Do.	do.	13,680.00	Do.
Do.	do.	37,500.00	For construction of buildings, to buy machinery and equipment, and to buy furniture and fixtures. Borrower has Army contract for training airplane mechanics.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Armin Fried, doing business as Fried Camera Co.	6,500.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for construction of optical printer.
Oakland, Calif.	Harry Sham, doing business as Oakland Flying Service.	8,691.30	Buy 1 training plane.
Oxnard, Calif.	A. J. Dewey, Jr., Wallace D. Bassett, and R. C. Phelps, a copartnership, doing business as Dewey Flyers.	8,691.30	Do.
Palo Alto, Calif.	Palo Alto Airport, Inc.	275,000.00	For construction of buildings at airport and to buy machinery and equipment. Borrower has contract with War Department for training pilots.

¹ Canceled in full.² \$18 of this amount canceled.³ \$1,114.18 of this amount canceled.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments for national defense (does not include commitments to subsidiary Reconstruction Finance Corporation defense corporations) as of Jan. 6, 1941—Continued

Location	Name	Amount approved	Purpose
Pasadena, Calif.	Vard B. Wallace, doing business as Vard Mechanical Laboratory.	\$10,000.00	For machinery and equipment and to complete plant. Borrower has unfilled orders from airplane manufacturers for special equipment.
Sacramento, Calif.	Walter J. Browne, doing business as Browne Flying Service.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
San Bernardino, Calif.	Evelyn P. Kilgore and Joseph A. Brier, copartners, doing business as Tri-City Airport.	6,885.00	Do.
San Francisco, Calif.	Moore Dry Dock Co.	750,000.00	Working capital to complete Navy contracts for submarine tenders and submarine rescue boats.
Do.	Stinson Flying Corporation.	6,890.00	To pay bank for 90 percent of purchase price of 1 training plane. Borrower has Civil Aeronautics Authority contracts.
Santa Monica, Calif.	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	10,000,000.00	Buy land and build and equip plant for manufacturing airplanes.
Do.	Huchendorf & Lyle Flying Service, Inc.	13,770.00	Buy 2 training planes.
Stockton, Calif.	Pathfinder Flying Service, Ltd.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Van Nuys, Calif.	Rankin School of Aeronautics, Inc.	20,520.00	Buy 3 training planes.
Denver, Colo.	Cub Flying Service, a copartnership, consisting of Walter B. Higley and R. Wilner Wright.	6,840.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Do.	Mountain States Aviation, Inc.	16,840.00	Do.
Do.	Ray Wilson, Inc.	6,840.00	Do.
Do.	do.	34,245.00	Buy 5 training planes.
New London, Conn.	Babcock Printing Press Corporation.	100,000.00	Working capital to finance Army contract for machining of shells including certain tools, jigs, and dies.
Waugrean, Conn.	Waugrean-Quinebaug Mills, Inc.	103,000.00	Working capital to complete Marine Corps contract for cotton khaki shirting; and to pay taxes.
Gainesville, Fla.	Carl E. Stengel.	5,163.75	Buy 1 training plane.
Lakeland, Fla.	Lincoln Flying School.	93,750.00	To construct buildings and to buy equipment. Borrower has Government contract.
Miami Beach, Fla.	Embry-Riddle Co.	13,680.00	Buy 2 training planes.
Do.	do.	215,000.00	Construct and equip air school. Borrower expects to be awarded contract by Air Corps for military flying training.
Do.	do.	8,691.30	Buy 1 training plane.
Miami, Fla.	Leech Construction Co.	135,000.00	Working capital to assist financing construction of naval air training base at Opa-Locka, Fla., and for debt payment.
Albany, Ga.	Darr-Aero-Tech, Inc.	62,500.00	To construct buildings, buy equipment, and for working capital. Borrower has Government contract.
Macon, Ga.	Raymond Aviation School, Inc.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Boise, Idaho.	Webb's Flying Service, a copartnership consisting of Weber Appel, Ray Crowder, and A. A. Knowles.	6,885.00	To pay bank 90 percent of purchase price of 1 training plane. Borrower has Civil Aeronautics Authority contracts.
Pocatello, Idaho.	Earle Eugene Hansen, doing business as Idaho Southern Air Service.	13,770.00	Buy 2 training planes.
Highland, Ill.	The Hug Co.	61,600.00	Working capital to finance the manufacture of heavy duty trucks in connection with erection of new aluminum plant.
Do.	do.	90,000.00	Working capital in connection with manufacture of wrecking trucks for Army Ordnance Department.
O'Fallon, Ill.	Independent Engineering Co., Inc.	8,750.00	Construction of plant addition; and for debt payment. Borrower has Government contract for cylinders.
Peoria, Ill.	DeWitt Collins, doing business as Peoria Flying Service.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Roscoe Turner Aeronautical Corporation.	60,000.00	Part cost of constructing airplane hangar, school, and administration building. Civil Aeronautics Authority contracts.
Do.	do.	13,720.00	Buy 2 training planes.
New Albany, Ind.	New Albany Machine Manufacturing Co.	19,600.00	Working capital to complete orders from industrial concerns for casting units and blending drums.
West Lafayette, Ind.	Lawrence I. Aretz, doing business as Purdue University Airport.	6,000.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Cedar Rapids Airways, Inc.	6,840.00	Do.
Do.	Universal Crusher Co.	165,000.00	Working capital to complete Army order for machine-gun assemblies.
Do.	do.	75,000.00	Machinery and equipment, working capital, and debt payment. Will complete order from Rock Island Arsenal.
Davenport, Iowa.	Sears Saddlery Co.	27,000.00	Working capital for proposed War Department contracts.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Iowa Airplane Co.	6,860.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Sioux City, Iowa.	Graham Flying Service.	13,770.00	Buy 2 training planes.
Lawrence, Kans.	Ashcraft Bros. Flying Service, a copartnership consisting of Lauren L. Ashcraft and Don J. Ashcraft.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Manhattan, Kans.	Manhattan School of Aeronautics, Inc.	6,885.00	Do.
Pittsburg, Kans.	E. H. McFarland, doing business as McFarland Flying Service.	6,885.00	Do.
Wichita, Kans.	Beech Aircraft Corporation.	200,000.00	Expand capacity of plant.
Do.	do.	280,000.00	Expand plant facilities.
Do.	do.	869,508.55	Do.
Do.	do.	11,921,000.00	Buildings and equipment, payment of debts, and working capital. Has Army contracts for airplanes and parts.
Do.	do.	300,000.00	Expand productive capacity of plant (for emergency plant facilities).
Do.	Lloyd A. McJunkin and Elmer R. Bassett, a copartnership doing business as McJunkin Flying Service.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Do.	Rawdon Bros. Flying Service, a copartnership consisting of Alanson Rawdon, Herbert Rawdon, and Gene Rawdon.	6,840.00	Do.
Louisville, Ky.	James Clark, Jr., Electric Co.	12,500.00	Working capital, new equipment, and debt payment. Has Government orders for tools for manufacturing airplanes, ships, etc.
Do.	The Murphy Elevator Co.	7,500.00	Working capital to complete Navy contract for elevator.
Waterville, Maine.	Airways, Inc.	27,540.00	Buy 4 training planes.
Baltimore, Md.	Baltimore School of Aeronautics, Inc.	6,840.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Do.	do.	6,840.00	Do.
Berwyn, Md.	Frederick William Henry Schrom.	8,700.00	Do.
Do.	do.	7,800.00	Do.
College Park, Md.	Brinckerhoff Flying Service, Inc.	8,000.00	Pay loans for purchase of 1 training plane; balance on purchase of plane.
Do.	do.	8,600.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Rockville, Md.	Congressional School of Aeronautics, Inc.	6,885.00	Do.
Boston, Mass.	Aircraft Engine Development, Inc.	15,000.00	Working capital for development of aircraft engines for Navy.
Do.	McCulloch Manufacturing Co.	12,000.00	For machinery and working capital to produce rifle parts.
Do.	New England Aircraft School, Inc.	75,000.00	For construction of school building, for machinery and equipment, and for construction of hangar. Borrower has Government contract.
Do.	Daniel Russell Boiler Works, Inc.	11,800.00	Working capital and tool changes to help finance Navy contract for float buoys.
Fall River, Mass.	Society Club Hats Corporation.	40,000.00	Working capital. Borrower is completing Army order for campaign hats.
Lowell, Mass.	Atlas Shoe Products Corporation.	30,000.00	Working capital to help finance Army contract.
Lynn, Mass.	Lucie J. James, doing business as James Contract Stitching Co.	3,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for canvas leggings.

¹ Cancelled in full.

⁴ \$638.67 of this amount canceled.

⁵ \$45 of this amount canceled.

⁶ \$6,880 of this amount canceled.

⁷ \$20 of this amount canceled.

⁸ \$800 of this amount canceled.

⁹ \$1,500 of this amount canceled.

¹⁰ \$5,000 of this amount canceled.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments for national defense (does not include commitments to subsidiary Reconstruction Finance Corporation defense corporations) as of Jan. 6, 1941—Continued

Location	Name	Amount approved	Purpose
Methuen, Mass.	Merrimac Mills Co.	\$75,000.00	Working capital to help finance Army contract for serge cloth.
New Bedford, Mass.	Palmer Scott & Co., Inc.	¹¹ 50,000.00	Working capital to complete Navy contract for aircraft rescue boats and for new equipment.
Revere, Mass.	Bayside Flying Service, Inc.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Detroit, Mich.	Graham-Paige Motors Corporation	1,280,000.00	For working capital, burden, machinery and tools, and miscellaneous to complete Navy and Army contracts for firing pins, connecting rods, breech housing, cartridge guide plates, and operating levers.
Do.	Hartung Aircraft Corporation	¹ 6,000.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Do.	The Steel Treating Equipment Co.	5,000.00	Working capital to buy bonemeal used in heat treating of materials going into manufacture of tank armor.
Farmington, Mich.	Precise Tool & Manufacturing Co.	100,000.00	Working capital to complete orders for precision gages from various arsenals.
Ionia, Mich.	Ypsilanti Reed Furniture Co.	100,000.00	Working capital to complete contract for seats for Army reconnaissance cars.
Do.	do.	¹ 40,000.00	Do.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Dean Nusbaum	¹ 6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Lansing, Mich.	Reo Motors, Inc.	250,000.00	Working capital to assist financing Government contract for Army trucks.
Palmyra, Mich.	Fred C. Ehinger Manufacturing Co.	30,000.00	Working capital, buy machinery, and pay taxes to complete Army contract for folding shelter-tent poles.
Pontiac, Mich.	Land O'Lakes Flying Service (a partnership)	¹ 10,500.00	To build hangar, office, and airplane building, and for debt payment. Borrower has Civil Aeronautics Authority contracts.
St. Joseph, Mich.	Robinson Marine Construction Co.	¹² 45,000.00	Working capital to complete bomb boats for Navy, and for debt payment.
Do.	do.	21,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for 40-foot boats, and for debt payment.
Minneapolis, Minn.	A. C. McInnis, doing business as McInnis Aviation Service.	¹³ 6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Jackson, Miss.	Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics, Inc.	60,000.00	Purchase and development of air field, and construction of buildings.
Do.	do.	90,000.00	Pay present loan, erect 2 new hangars, and erect new dormitory.
Kansas City, Mo.	Air Communications, Inc.	18,000.00	Working capital, to pay for machinery and equipment recently acquired or to be acquired, to pay note, and to complete Army contract for radio receivers and mountings, tube sets, and spare parts, etc.
Do.	Ong Aircraft Corporation	¹ 13,680.00	Buy 2 training planes.
Robertson, Mo.	Brayton Flying Service, Inc.	90,000.00	To build and equip air-training school, and for working capital.
Do.	Robertson Aircraft Corporation	11,785.00	Buy 9 airplanes.
Do.	St. Louis School of Aeronautics	¹ 11,700.00	Buy 2 training planes.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Missouri Valley Airways, Inc.	¹ 13,770.00	Do.
Do.	Pony Express Airways & College, Inc.	13,770.00	Do.
Sikeston, Mo.	Missouri Institute of Aeronautics, Inc.	¹ 60,000.00	Purchase and development of air field, and construction of buildings.
Billings, Mont.	Paul C. Tarrant, doing business as Tarrant Flying Service.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Helena, Mont.	R. E. Morrison	¹ 5,200.00	Pay balance due on purchase price of 1 training plane. Borrower has Civil Aeronautics Authority contracts.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Lincoln Aeronautical Institute, Inc.	¹ 56,250.00	For relending to flying school for buildings and equipment for new school. Borrower has Government contracts.
Omaha, Nebr.	Scott Manufacturing Co.	¹ 6,000.00	Working capital. Borrower has Army contract for tents.
Manchester, N. H.	Arthur A. Goldsmith	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Berkeley Heights, N. J.	Essex Specialty Co., Inc.	25,000.00	Working capital to complete Navy contract for aircraft float lights.
Bloomfield, N. J.	Samuel P. Townsend Lawn Mower Co.	25,000.00	Working capital to assist manufacturing cast-iron shots.
East Orange, N. J.	Circle Tip Tool Co., Inc.	4,350.00	Buy machinery. Borrower has Government orders for tools.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Service Machine Co.	¹ 7,500.00	For debt payment and working capital. Borrower is working on Government order for gun sights for rifles.
Garwood, N. J.	Edgar Widin, doing business as Widin Metal Goods Co.	¹ 14,550.00	To construct addition to building and for building equipment. Borrower has Government contracts for gun mounts, mast bases, engine controls, flare rocks, gun sights, bomb rack parts, smoke screen parts, etc.
Hightstown, N. J.	Safe Parachute Jump Co.	22,000.00	Working capital for erection of parachute towers.
Jersey City, N. J.	Snead & Co.	350,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for pontoon bridges.
Newark, N. J.	Codeco (a corporation)	15,000.00	Working capital to complete contracts with Signal Corps and Civil Aeronautics Authority.
Do.	Essex Specialty Co., Inc.	200,000.00	Working capital to help finance production of 16,000 parachute flares for Army and to buy parachutes.
Paterson, N. J.	Jersey Coat Co., Inc.	25,000.00	Machinery and working capital to complete Army contract for coats.
Do.	do.	30,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for coats.
Do.	Wright Aeronautical Corporation or its subsidiaries and responsible co-operating companies.	35,000,000.00	Labor, materials, and other necessary expenses in manufacture of motors.
Red Bank, N. J.	Electrical Industries Manufacturing Co., Inc.	¹ 33,000.00	Working capital, including financing of Coast Guard order and shipyard orders.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	M. T. Davidson Co.	35,000.00	Working capital to complete Navy contracts for electrically driven centrifugal pumps and steam-driven reciprocating pumps.
Do.	John J. Deane, doing business as Deane Flying School.	20,655.00	Buy 3 training planes.
Do.	Flying Service, Inc.	48,000.00	Buy 6 training planes.
Do.	Globe Crayon Co., Inc.	25,000.00	Working capital to finance Army contract (Chemical Warfare Service) for antidim sets.
Do.	Promenade Clothes, Inc.	30,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for coats.
Do.	Jacob Stein, doing business as Climax Rubber Co.	20,000.00	Working capital to finance Army contracts for gas-mask valves (Chemical Warfare Service).
Buffalo, N. Y.	Curtiss-Wright Corporation	15,000,000.00	Working capital for manufacturing of airplanes.
College Point, N. Y.	Edo Aircraft Corporation	¹⁴ 300,000.00	Working capital, machinery and equipment, debt payment, and to finance Navy contract for seaplane pontoons.
Frankfort, N. Y.	Pratt Industries, Inc.	¹ 40,000.00	New machinery and working capital in connection with Army contract for containers and sleeves.
Mineola, N. Y.	Daltz Flying Corporation	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.	Dervend Flying School, Inc.	13,770.00	Buy 2 training planes.
Do.	Hangar Services, Inc.	6,800.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Do.	Safair, Inc.	¹ 10,827.50	Buy 3 training planes.
New York, N. Y.	Acme Cotton Products Co., Inc.	30,000.00	Working capital to finance contract with U. S. Medical Corps.
Do.	Chayes Dental Instrument Corporation.	¹ 9,000.00	New equipment to complete Navy contract for straight hand pieces and contra angles.
Do.	do.	9,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract (medical section) for contra angles.
Do.	Duro Wear Shirt Co., Inc.	¹ 7,500.00	Working capital to assist financing Army contract for shirts.
Do.	The W. L. Maxson Corporation	350,000.00	For new equipment and working capital to assist in financing Army and Navy contracts for telescopic mounts, quadrants, and machine-gun control.
Do.	Warren McArthur Corporation	110,000.00	Working capital, machinery, debt payment, and to complete subcontracts with airplane manufacturers for seats for aircraft.
Do.	Harry Pokorny and Max Pokorny, doing business as Universal Bias Binding Co. (a copartnership).	7,500.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for mosquito nets.
Do.	Udall & Landan Manufacturing Co., Inc.	5,000.00	Working capital to complete contracts with manufacturing concerns for stabilizer assemblies and reinforcing aluminum covers (parts for ground signals).
Do.	Albert Weiss	12,000.00	Working capital to complete 2 contracts with Picatinny Arsenal for machines used to assemble fuses in shell noses.
Rochester, N. Y.	Page Airways, Inc.	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Utica, N. Y.	A. M. Masucci, doing business as A. M. Masucci & Sons.	¹ 7,000.00	Working capital, pay debt. Borrower has Army contract for overcoats.
Hickory, N. C.	Cannon Aviation Co., Inc.	5,163.75	To pay bank for 90 percent of purchase price of 1 training plane. Civil Aeronautics Authority contracts.

¹ Cancelled in full.

¹¹ \$938.92 of this amount canceled.

¹² \$32,624.94 of this amount canceled.

¹³ \$162 of this amount canceled.

¹⁴ \$12,000 of this amount canceled.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments for national defense (does not include commitments to subsidiary Reconstruction Finance Corporation defense corporations) as of Jan. 6, 1941—Continued

Location	Name	Amount approved	Purpose
Canton, Ohio.....	Diebold Safe & Lock Co.....	\$175,000.00	New machinery and equipment for armor plate to fill contract for Army scout cars.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	The Colonial Woolen Mills Co.....	175,000.00	Working capital to complete Army, Navy, and Marine Corps contracts (overcoating and blankets).
Columbus, Ohio.....	The Barnebey-Cheney Engineering Co.....	705,000.00	To finance commodity contract with Government for charcoal and to build units for manufacturing charcoal including remodeling borrower's buildings and construction and installation of Government equipment in buildings, and to acquire and remodel buildings for constructions and installations of Government equipment in foregoing buildings; and to buy Fraunfelder China Co. plant at Zanesville.
East Cleveland, Ohio.....	Wheeler Industries, Inc.....	9,000.00	Machinery, working capital, and to complete contracts for gas mask face forms, and for bomb hangers.
Albany, Oreg.....	Howard Burleson, doing business as Burleson Flyers.....	20,655.00	Buy 3 training planes.
Portland, Oreg.....	Portland Flying Service, a copartnership consisting of Donald R. Smith and J. Arlo Livingston.....	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Do.....	do.....	6,885.00	Do.
Salem, Oreg.....	The Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Co.....	32,500.00	Machinery and equipment. Borrower has been solicited by Army for bids on woolen products.
Butler, Pa.....	American Bantam Car Co.....	1,300,000.00	For working capital, machinery, and equipment to complete contracts for manufacturing Army reconnaissance cars.
Do.....	do.....	10,000.00	Additional working capital.
Do.....	do.....	125,000.00	Working capital for production of reconnaissance cars for War Department.
Danville, Pa.....	Kennedy Van Saun Manufacturing & Engineering Corporation.....	200,000.00	Working capital and new machinery to assist financing Army contract for trench mortars.
Lancaster, Pa.....	Eagle Parachute Corporation.....	12,500.00	Working capital to complete Navy contract for parachutes.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Kellett Autogiro Corporation.....	175,000.00	Working capital, machinery, and equipment, and moving expense. Borrower has contracts for plane parts with Government and airplane manufacturers.
Do.....	The Navytone Co., a copartnership.....	16,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contracts for overcoats.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Fort Pitt Bridge Works.....	1,125,000.00	Working capital to complete contracts with Tennessee Valley Authority and other concerns.
Pottstown, Pa.....	New England Auto Products Corporation.....	50,000.00	To buy machinery, to pay bank, and for working capital. Borrower has Navy contract for antiaircraft shells.
Greenville, S. C.....	Southern Airways, Inc.....	5,163.75	Buy 1 training plane.
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Stanley A. Frame, doing business as Buck's Flight School.....	5,130.00	Do.
Johnson City, Tenn.....	J. Louis Hilbert.....	5,163.75	Do.
El Paso, Tex.....	El Paso Flying Service, Inc.....	13,000.00	Do.
Richmond, Va.....	Reynolds Metals Co.....	15,800,000.00	To acquire and/or construct facilities to produce aluminum ingots, to buy bauxite, for expenses incidental to acquisition of facilities for production of aluminum alloy, etc., and for payment of debt.
Olympia, Wash.....	Buroker-Hicks Flying Service, a copartnership.....	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Seattle, Wash.....	Associated Shipbuilders.....	1,500,000.00	For machinery and equipment (new and repairs), for working capital to repair and alter naval vessels, to build seaplane tenders and lighters for Navy.
Do.....	Boeing Airplane Co., or any subsidiary or subsidiaries.....	10,500,000.00	For the purpose of acquiring plant sites and erecting buildings and acquiring and installing therein necessary machinery and equipment for the manufacture of airplanes.
Do.....	Webster-Brinkley Co.....	45,000.00	Machinery and working capital. Borrower has orders from aircraft and shipyard concerns.
Tacoma, Wash.....	The Gehri Co. (a copartnership).....	7,000.00	Working capital to assist financing subcontract for sheet metal and heating for temporary mobilization buildings.
Do.....	Holaday & Edworthy, Inc.....	9,800.00	Working capital on subcontracts for sheet metal work on Government building contracts.
Do.....	Tacoma Flying Service (a copartnership).....	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane.
Beckley, W. Va.....	Beckley Air Transport, Inc.....	6,885.00	Do.
Charleston, W. Va.....	Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Supplies, Inc.....	25,000.00	For working capital, tools, and machinery, for manufacture of temperature-testing machines for Army and Navy Air Corps.
Huntington, W. Va.....	Howard G. Mayes, doing business as Mayes' Field.....	6,885.00	Buy 1 training plane
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Gillen Woodwork Corporation.....	60,000.00	Working capital to complete Army contract for boxes and chests.
Do.....	Milwaukee Airways, Inc.....	6,840.00	Buy one training plane.
Do.....	do.....	16,885.00	Do.
Do.....	To a corporation to be organized in connection with Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co.....	14,000,000.00	For the purchase of equipment to be used in the manufacture of arms.
Do.....	To unnamed manufacturers of machine tools.....	10,000,000.00	For financing production of machine tools.
Grand total.....		127,394,965.18	

¹Cancelled in full.

¹²\$180 of this amount canceled.

¹³\$180 of this amount canceled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HERRING, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code by extending the time for certification of national-defense facilities and contracts for amortization purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 6) thereon.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MIDSHIPMEN

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate pro-

ceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1, House bill 2318, to remove certain limitations on appropriations for the pay of midshipmen, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act approved June 11, 1940 (Public, No. 588, 76th Cong.), as relates to the pay of midshipmen whose admission subsequent to January 30, 1940, would result in exceeding the allowance specified in such act, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The number of midshipmen who may be appointed each year at large under the provisions of the act approved December 20, 1917, as amended (40 Stat. 430; 34 U. S. C. 1032), is hereby increased from 15 to 25, and the number who may be appointed each year by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of section 307 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1182; U. S. C., supp. V,

title 34, sec. 855f) is hereby increased from 50 to 100.

Sec. 3. In the event that the quota of midshipmen authorized by section 307 of title III of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1182; U. S. C., supp. V, title 34, sec. 855f), as amended herein, to be appointed from the enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve is not filled in any one year the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to fill such vacancies with enlisted men from the Regular Navy or Marine Corps.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the title of the bill indicates its purpose. Under the general law there is authorization for the appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis by each Member of Congress of five midshipmen. The appropriation bill of last year made appropriations for the appointment of four midshipmen by Members of Congress. Though the general act has permitted the appointment of five, as a matter of fact there have been times when only three have been appointed, and other times

when only four have been appointed. Just now the number that may be appointed is four. For a brief time between 1932 and 1935 but three appointments were possible. This was due to the fact that the Appropriations Committee had appropriated only sufficient money for that particular number of appointments. The Navy Department feels that the expansion of our Navy now necessitates an increase in the number of appointments to the Naval Academy, and therefore recommends this proposed legislation.

The appropriation bill of last year restricted to four the number of appointments that might be made by each Member of Congress.

The proviso in the appropriation act is effective until July 1 of this year. If the number of midshipmen is to be increased, we should remove that limitation in order that the preliminary steps may be taken for the Members of Congress to make their appointments, so that the young men to be designated as midshipmen will have a chance to take the examinations which will be held in the spring and enter the academy on July 1. Very briefly stated, that is the purpose of the bill.

The bill also increases the number of appointments which the President can make from 15 to 25, and the number of appointments which can be made from the Naval Reserves from 50 to 100.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The part of the bill referring to appropriations merely authorizes the appropriations for the new midshipmen when they are appointed?

Mr. WALSH. Yes. Without this proposed act, I may say to the Senator from Tennessee, undoubtedly Congress, in the consideration of the next appropriation bill, could make the funds available for five appointees, but meantime, between now and the 1st of July, there is no law which permits the Navy Department to proceed with setting up the necessary machinery and taking the preliminary steps which would be essential to have the additional appointments made at once.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the bill is highly commendable and should be passed.

Mr. WALSH. One of the Senators sitting near me has inquired when the examinations are held. I believe they are held about the middle of April.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. CAPPER. Does the bill include provision for a like increase in the number of appointments from the District of Columbia? Is there any provision for increase from the District of Columbia?

Mr. WALSH. There is no special provision, except what is in the existing law. If the bill is enacted, five midshipmen will be allowed for the District of Columbia, I believe.

Let me say further, in answer to the Senator, that there has been pending before the Committee on Naval Affairs for 2 or 3 years past a request for an in-

crease in the number of midshipmen from the District of Columbia. In view of the population of the District of Columbia the number of appointments is inadequate, and in the opinion of the committee it should be increased. Recommendations were made and a bill at one time was reported, increasing the number of appointments from the District of Columbia. A proviso in the bill limited the appointments to actual residents of the District of Columbia, and for some reason or other the Commissioners of the District at that time did not want such a proviso included. The reason for the proviso, which, of course, would not apply to any State, was that Washington is the center of many schools for preliminary education for admission to the Naval Academy, and Washington also has a very large transient population.

The committee felt that if there were an increase in the number of appointments from the District of Columbia the appointments should be limited to actual residents of the District. We thought that would be in the interest of the boys here. There are a great many Army officers and naval officers who live in Washington temporarily. It would be quite possible for all the District of Columbia appointments to be made from transients. So the committee felt that there should be a limitation as to residents, so that boys who live here, who have grown up here, should be given the appointments from this community. That controversy will probably be settled, and undoubtedly provision will be made, by a bill reported from the Naval Committee, which will give the District of Columbia the increased number it is entitled to have, and which it should have, and which it will have; but there has been a slight controversy over whether there should be a limitation as to permanent residents of the District. I myself, and I believe most of the other members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, feel very strongly that the boys who grow up here, who live here, who belong here, and are residents of the District of Columbia, should be given the appointments from the District, rather than have them made from the sons of Army and naval officers, who may have moved here a year or two ago, and who, under another provision in the law, can get appointments by having the boys take a Presidential examination. The law provides for appointments to be made by the President of sons of Navy and Army officers.

I am happy to say to the Senator from Kansas, therefore, that, in my opinion, a bill will be reported early in the session which will take care of the situation to which he refers.

Mr. CAPPER. The Senator would prefer not to have an amendment offered?

Mr. WALSH. I suggest that that not be done.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the able Senator from Massachusetts say that, in the event the bill shall become law, it will not be effective unless certain other laws are repealed?

Mr. WALSH. Unless the limitation now existing in the appropriation law of last year, limiting the amount of money, shall be repealed. Ordinarily, that provision of law would remain in effect until July 1, and the Navy would have no legal authority to proceed to increase the number of appointments.

Mr. LUCAS. It is my understanding that the Navy recommended this proposed legislation, and that the Navy is anxious, of course, to proceed as soon as possible. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. WALSH. That is absolutely correct. It would also give Members of Congress an opportunity at once to designate, or prepare to designate, their appointees, and it would also give the young men whom Members of Congress may desire to designate a chance to prepare for the examination.

Mr. LUCAS. The power lies in the Congress to change the appropriation bill so as to remove the limitation the Senator is now discussing?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. That is, it should be initiated in connection with the appropriations?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I was out of the Chamber for a moment, and did not hear the Senator's preliminary statement. What was the Senator's explanation as to the fifth appointment to be made by each Representative and Senator?

Mr. WALSH. Under the present general law each Member of the Congress is entitled to appoint five boys to the Naval Academy. As a matter of fact the appropriations we have passed have provided for only four. That was the fact in connection with the appropriation bill of last year.

The bill we are now considering would remove any restriction or limitation upon the right of the Navy Department to proceed now to let the Members of Congress name five. Undoubtedly the Committee on Appropriations will appropriate enough money for five, but in the interim between now and the 1st of July the Navy Department will have no authority and no right to go further. This bill would remove this limitation and permit the Navy Department to proceed at once, within a day or two, to notify Members of Congress that they have an additional appointment.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I am curious about one aspect of the proposal which has just been discussed by the Senator from Massachusetts. What does the power to appoint five midshipmen mean when translated into the understanding of the ordinary man?

Mr. WALSH. I suppose we should say there is an authorization to appoint five, which must be followed by an appropriation, as the Senator knows.

Mr. BONE. Does that mean that we are entitled to have five young men in the academy at all times?

Mr. WALSH. Yes; if the Appropriation Committee recommends the necessary appropriation be made. All the Committee on Naval Affairs does is to authorize certain undertakings by the

Navy, which must be followed up later by appropriations. The authorization which exists in the law today permits the naming of five candidates for admission to the academy; but, as a matter of fact, the amount of money that is appropriated takes care of only four. Therefore, though there is an authorization for five, which the Committee on Appropriations can change at any time it sees fit, as a matter of fact, each Senator has now in the academy only four, and at times the number has been only three, depending on the needs of the Navy.

Mr. BONE. That means that each Senator and each Member of the other House is entitled to have four young men there at all times?

Mr. WALSH. That is so now; but when this bill shall be enacted, commencing July 1, when the Appropriations Committee acts as it will act, each Member of Congress will have an additional appointment, giving him an opportunity to have five young men in the Naval Academy.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In view of what the Senator from Washington has just discussed with the Senator from Massachusetts, is it possible for legislation to be enacted so that Senators and Representatives, in line with what the thought of the Navy is, might have five immediately?

Mr. WALSH. That is possible, and that is what this bill would do. It practically means that from now on we are to begin to get ready to have five appointees, one of whom will enter the academy the 1st of July this year.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, if the bill shall be enacted into law, it will remove the present limitation—

Mr. WALSH. Absolutely.

Mr. LUCAS. And give the Members of the House and Senate the power to appoint five?

Mr. WALSH. Yes. But now, because of the appropriations, the appointments are limited to four.

I ask that action be taken on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALTERATIONS TO NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I report favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs, House bill 1053, authorizing major alterations to certain naval vessels and submit a report (Rept. No. 4) thereon.

I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1053) to authorize major alterations to certain naval vessels.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this is a very brief but a very important bill. Perhaps I could best describe the bill by reading it. It is an active authorize

major alterations to certain naval vessels, and reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of improving antiaircraft defenses of combatant and auxiliary vessels of the United States, alterations to such vessels are hereby authorized, and expenditures therefor shall not be limited by the provisions of the act approved July 18, 1935 (49 Stat. 482; 5 U. S. C., Supp. V, sec. 468a), but the total cost of such alterations shall not exceed \$300,000,000.

This is an emergency national-defense bill, recommended by the Navy Department, and has already passed the House of Representatives. The war in Europe has called attention to the need for many changes in our method of defense against aircraft, and this bill is a result of a study made by the Navy Department, which will require the building and the setting up on most of our old naval vessels of new facilities to combat the damaging effect of bombing and other methods of attack upon our vessels. All our present method of defense is somewhat antiquated, and there is imperative need that all our vessels be provided with new facilities largely and chiefly for the protection of the personnel against the damages resulting from bombing.

The amount estimated to be necessary to bring about this change, in modernizing with new defense facilities our naval vessels, is about \$300,000,000. Of course, after this authorization is adopted, the Appropriations Committee will have to appropriate the amount of money that may be necessary.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. ADAMS. Is the pending bill printed and on our desks?

Mr. WALSH. No; it is not.

Mr. ADAMS. Have there been any hearings on it by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. ADAMS. Have the hearings been printed?

Mr. WALSH. The hearings have been held and the bill reported. The bill was reported by the House Committee on Naval Affairs and was debated and passed by the House on Thursday last.

Mr. ADAMS. I should like to ask the Senator a further question. I heard the reading of the bill. All the information I have is through casual reading. As I understand, the bill provides that something shall be done without regard to certain limitations. May I ask the Senator from Massachusetts what limitations are being waived?

Mr. WALSH. The limitations that fix a certain sum of money that the Navy Department may without authorization spend in modernizing or changing or improving a naval vessel.

Mr. ADAMS. May I ask, what those limitations are?

Mr. WALSH. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars during any 18 months' period. The Navy Department can proceed, without authorization, to make improvements in any naval vessel within that limitation, by getting the appropria-

tion from the Appropriations Committee, without coming to Congress for authorization, but when the sum is large and substantial, such as the amount provided in the bill, it is necessary first to get an authorization.

Mr. ADAMS. Does the Senator think that limitation ought to be waived absolutely?

Mr. WALSH. For this purpose; yes. The Navy Department feel that this is a very essential and very necessary improvement in our naval vessels. As I said a few minutes ago, the reason for it is the damage which the European war has demonstrated can be done to naval vessels by the new method of air warfare.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the bill ought to be passed by all means, but I wish to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question. Does it do away with the limitation entirely, or is it confined to the repairs or the improvements that are to be made on the particular class of vessels mentioned?

Mr. WALSH. And to the particular type of improvement.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it confined to that?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The limitation is not repealed generally.

Mr. WALSH. No.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts what the nature of the protection is? Is it a superstructure erected over combatant ships, requiring docking of the ships?

Mr. WALSH. In some cases new guns will be placed upon the ships, but in large measure it will be the building of screens or the placing of armor plate for the purpose of protecting the personnel from the fragments of bursting shells that may hit a vessel.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the measure include antiaircraft guns, or does it simply provide for new armament or new protection?

Mr. WALSH. Both. The war has demonstrated that our protection against aircraft is weak and defective, and also, that improvements have been made in antiaircraft guns and such improved guns should supplant the old antiaircraft guns on these vessels.

Mr. BRIDGES. Will the Senator give us some idea of the proportion or the percentage of the vessels now in commission to which this improvement will have to be applied?

Mr. WALSH. If I remember rightly—and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] will correct me if I am wrong—the testimony is approximately 160 vessels. Am I correct about that figure?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct, as I recall the testimony.

Mr. WALSH. And the protection will be placed mostly on battleships, cruisers,

aircraft carriers, and auxiliary vessels. Auxiliary vessels are very much exposed now.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The heavy battleships and the newer destroyers are better equipped?

Mr. WALSH. Yes, all of our new ships are better equipped.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for one observation?

Mr. WALSH. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. Perhaps it should be said in connection with the Senator's discussion, that all the new, modern war vessels are thoroughly and properly equipped with up-to-date protection and implements of war. The older vessels which are at sea will be brought in from time to time, when, in the discretion of those in charge of them it may properly be done, and they then will be modernly equipped. It will require perhaps 5 years.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator has amplified very clearly the purpose of the bill. It is to provide modern facilities for protection of the old existing vessels against the damaging effect of attack by aircraft. I think that is all, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL SHIPBUILDING AND ORDNANCE-MANUFACTURING FACILITIES, ETC.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, I report favorably the bill (H. R. 1437) authorizing appropriations for additional shipbuilding and ordnance-manufacturing facilities and equipment for the United States Navy, and for other purposes. I give notice that when the Senate reconvenes I shall call up that bill for action.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. BYRNES. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report a resolution (S. Res. 57) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is hereby authorized to employ for the duration of the Seventy-seventh Congress an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, certain other resolutions and ask unanimous consent for their consideration at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read the resolutions.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES

The resolution (S. Res. 44) submitted by Mr. OVERTON on the 16th instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures hereby is authorized to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum from the beginning to the end of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

The resolution (S. Res. 12) submitted by Mr. BONE on the 6th instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents is hereby authorized to employ for the duration of the Seventy-seventh Congress an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

The resolution (S. Res. 13) submitted by Mrs. CARAWAY on the 6th instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby is authorized to employ during the present session an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

The resolution (S. Res. 14) submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Utah on the 6th instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor hereby is authorized to employ, beginning January 3, 1941, for the duration of the Seventy-seventh Congress, an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,880 per annum.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

The resolution (S. Res. 15) submitted by Mr. RUSSELL on the 6th instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 57, Seventy-fifth Congress, agreed to February 10, 1937, and continued by subsequent resolutions through the Seventy-fifth Congress, authorizing the Committee on Immigration to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON INTER-OCEANIC CANALS

The resolution (S. Res. 35) submitted by Mr. CLARK of Missouri on the 10th instant was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals is hereby authorized to employ during the Seventy-seventh Congress an assistant clerk to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

The resolution (S. Res. 42) submitted by Mr. BAILEY on the 14th instant was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-seventh Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

The resolution (S. Res. 52) submitted by Mr. GUFFEY on the 23d instant was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-seventh Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

The resolution (S. Res. 51) submitted by Mr. HILL on the 23d instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-seventh Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

The resolution (S. Res. 43) submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] on the 14th instant, was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-seventh Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL REPORTER OF DEBATES

The resolution (S. Res. 48) submitted by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] on the 21st instant was read, con-

sidered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the official reporters of debates are authorized to employ an additional reporter at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, payable to said official reporters until June 30, 1941, in equal monthly installments from the contingent fund of the Senate.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TELEGRAPH INDUSTRY—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. BYRNES. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 10, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce on the 6th instant.

The amendment of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was, on page 1, line 6, after the word "Senate", to strike out "in furtherance of the purposes of" and to insert in lieu thereof "to complete the investigation authorized by", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, authorized by Senate Resolution 95 of the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress and Senate Resolution 268 of the third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, to investigate the telegraph industry, is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, to complete the investigation authorized by the above-mentioned resolutions, \$5,000 in addition to the amount heretofore authorized for said purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL CLERK HIRE—COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from South Carolina whether or not additional clerk hire was considered for the Committee on Privileges and Elections?

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, a resolution which has been considered by the Senate includes authority to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to employ a clerk. Up to this time the Committee on Privileges and Elections has had no committee clerk. The resolution which has been adopted provides for a clerk.

All the other committees for which a clerk is provided are committees which now have clerks who are carried on the rolls under resolutions from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. They should not be so carried; and I hope the chairmen of those committees will present their problems to the Appropriations Committee and have the clerks provided for in the legislative appropriation bill, so that the matter may be taken care of permanently, without requiring the passage of such resolutions at the beginning of each Congress.

Mr. LUCAS. I did not understand the clerk to read any resolution relating to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BYRNES. A clerk has been provided.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the nominations of several officers for promotion in the Marine Corps.

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any further reports of committees?

POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK C. WALKER

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads I report favorably the nomination of Mr. Frank C. Walker, of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster General. This is a reappointment. Every member of the committee, with the exception of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], who were absent on account of illness, has approved the nomination. Inasmuch as this is a reappointment, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed at this time and that the President be notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be notified.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN CECIL PERSONS

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, from the Committee on Military Affairs I report favorably the nomination of Maj. Gen. John Cecil Persons, of the Alabama National Guard, to be major general in the National Guard of the United States, and ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dr. Leonard George Rowntree to be Chief of the Medical Division of Selective Service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards to be State director of selective service for the State of North Dakota.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Van B. Metts to be State director of selective service for the State of North Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

IN THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

That concludes the calendar.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE SIMPSON, OF NEW YORK

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed legislative session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolution (H. Res. 84) was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
January 27, 1941.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it becomes my sad duty to inform the Senate of the death of one of the Members of the New York delegation in the House, Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, who represented the Seventeenth Congressional District.

Mr. SIMPSON passed away at the very beginning of his service in the House of Representatives. However, he was not a newcomer in the public service, because he had served as assistant United States attorney in the city of New York. He

was the leader of his party in the Borough of Manhattan. He was the national committeeman representing his party in the national organization. He was a soldier, a lawyer, and a civic leader.

On some future occasion his memory will be honored along with that of others of his colleagues who have passed away. For the time being, Mr. President, I offer a resolution which I send to the desk, and for which I ask present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 58) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative the two Senators from New York [Mr. WAGNER and Mr. MEAD].

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 29, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 27, 1941, as follows:

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
TO BE A COMMANDER, TO RANK AS SUCH FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1940

Lt. Comdr. Robert C. Jewell.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS, TO RANK AS SUCH FROM THE DATES SET OPPOSITE THEIR NAMES

Lt. Chester McP. Anderson, September 4, 1940.

Lt. Julius F. Jacot, October 1, 1940.

Lt. Glenn E. Trester, December 1, 1940.

APPOINTMENT TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE COLONEL, WITH RANK FROM JANUARY 21, 1941

Lt. Col. Idwal Hubert Edwards, Air Corps.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Maj. Fred Pierce Van Duzee, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1940.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 31, 1935, AS AMENDED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 13, 1940

(Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) have been examined and found qualified for promotion; all others are subject to the examination required by law.)

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS WITH RANK FROM
FEBRUARY 4, 1941

Maj. Ralph Bamford Walker, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Edward Clay Atkinson, Infantry.

Maj. Lloyd Nelson Winters, Infantry.

Maj. Francis Michael Flanagan, Infantry.

Maj. William Windom Dixon, Field Artillery.

Maj. Clarence Beaver Lober, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Alexander Leroy Haggart, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Joseph Alexander Stuart, Infantry.

Maj. Edward Perry Passallaigue, Infantry.

Maj. Richard Hamlin Bacon, Field Artillery.

Maj. Eric Alexander Erickson, Field Artillery.

Maj. Harry Leigh Lewis, Infantry.

Maj. Sterling Manley Crim, Infantry.

Maj. John James Honan, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Maj. Louis Verne Jones, Infantry.

Maj. Lawrence John Ferguson, Infantry.

Maj. Harry Knight, Cavalry.

Maj. Harvey Henry Smith, Infantry.

Maj. Albert Gallatin Phillips, Infantry.

Maj. Claude Onias Burch, Cavalry.

Maj. John Carl Cook, Field Artillery.

Maj. Russell Raymond Loudon, Infantry.

Maj. John Kenneth Cannon, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. A. Y. Culton, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Hiram Barricklow Turner, Finance Department.

Maj. James Gordon Cooper, Jr., Infantry.

Maj. Marcus Butler Boulware, Infantry.

Maj. Harry Henry, Infantry.

Maj. Walter Ray Goodrich, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Homer Price Dittmore, Infantry.

Maj. Chester Darlington Haisley, Infantry.

Maj. Milton Abram Hill, Infantry.

Maj. Albert Lossen Lane, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Howard Alton Boone, Cavalry.

Maj. Arthur John Melanson, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Theodore Joseph Koenig, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Lee Malcolm Hester, Infantry.

Maj. Horace McParlin Woodward, Jr., Chemical Warfare Service.

Maj. Frank Elwin Kauffman, Field Artillery.

Maj. Clifford Pennington Chapman, Infantry.

Maj. Grandison Gardner, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Alvan Cleveland Kincaid, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps).

Maj. Edward Palmer Earle, Infantry.

Maj. Oliver Hazzard Prizer, Infantry.

Maj. Benners Brasfield Vail, Cavalry.

Maj. Thomas Francis Joyce, Infantry.

Maj. Walter Bingham Cochran, Infantry.

(X) Maj. Boyce Manly James, Field Artillery.

Maj. Omer Osmer Niergarth, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Pierce Horton Camp, Infantry.

Maj. Roy Alphonso Carter, Field Artillery.

Maj. Thomas Edmund Mahoney, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Frank Seymoure Ross, Infantry.

Maj. Frank Adolphus Hollingshead, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Pearne Clark Wilders, Infantry.

Maj. Edward Harleston de Saussure, Cavalry.

Maj. Volney Winfield Wortman, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. John Farmer Brinson, Infantry.

Maj. Edward Page Lukert, Infantry.

Maj. Ernest Thomas Hayes, Field Artillery.

Maj. Allen Bonham Hicklin, Field Artillery.

Maj. Cortlandt Knickman Krams, Infantry.

Maj. Charles W. Fake, Cavalry.

Maj. Castle Hobart Farish, Finance Department.

Maj. Clifford Durward Overfelt, Infantry.

Maj. George Van Studdiford, Finance Department.

Maj. William Byron Walters, Field Artillery.

Maj. James Notestein, Infantry.

Maj. Robert Henry Knapp, Field Artillery.

Maj. Harold Jackson Guernsey, Field Artillery.

Maj. John Glenn Brackinridge, Adjutant General's Department.

Maj. Francis Gerard Brink, Infantry.

Maj. Easom Jackson Bond, Infantry.

Maj. Gilbert Procter, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States).

Maj. Fabius Henry Kohloss, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Garland Thomas Rowland, Ordnance Department.

Maj. Ambrose Franklin White, Infantry.

(X) Maj. Ray Homer Larkins, Finance Department.

Maj. Harry Louis Vitzthum, Signal Corps.

Maj. Lee Caraway Bizzell, Infantry.

Maj. Marion Milton Pharr, Field Artillery.

Maj. George Frye Herbert, Adjutant General's Department.

Maj. James Victor Gagne, Cavalry.

Maj. Carnes Lee, Infantry.

Maj. James Courtney Browne, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Paul McDonald Robinett, Cavalry.

Mr. Polk Johnson Atkinson, Field Artillery.

Maj. Frank Norman Mallory, Infantry.

Maj. Edmund Rucks Shugart, Infantry.

Maj. Ulmont William Holly, Infantry.

Maj. Clough Farrar Gee, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Truman Casper Thorson, Infantry.

Maj. George Irving Back, Signal Corps.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WITH RANK FROM
FEBRUARY 19, 1941

(X) Maj. John Monroe Hamilton, Field Artillery.

TO BE CAPTAIN WITH RANK FROM JUNE 13, 1939

First Lt. Donald Manzanato Schorr, Cavalry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

First Lt. Robert Walker Robinson, Medical Corps (captain, Army of the United States), from February 1, 1941.

First Lt. Francis Wilson Regnier, Medical Corps (captain, Army of the United States), from February 25, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

CHAPLAINS

To be colonel

Chaplain Clifford Lore Miller (lieutenant colonel), United States Army, from February 23, 1941, subject to examination required by law.

NOTE: First Lieutenant Schorr, Cavalry, herein nominated, is to be restored to proper place on the promotion list as a result of the remission of so much of his sentence by general court-martial as related to his suspension from promotion for a period of 2 years and 6 months after his promotion would otherwise be due.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Thomas Withers to be a rear admiral in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of December 1940.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

John G. Moyer, October 1, 1940.

Robert W. Hayler, November 1, 1940.

Richard L. Conolly, December 1, 1940.

William A. Corn, December 1, 1940.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

John T. Bottom, Jr., June 1, 1940.

Elmer F. Helmkamp, July 1, 1940.

Edwin G. Fullinwider, December 1, 1940.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

William R. Hollingsworth, September 1, 1940.
 Ford N. Taylor, Jr., September 1, 1940.
 Roy A. Gano, October 1, 1940.
 William K. Romoser, October 1, 1940.
 Benjamin Van M. Russell, November 23, 1940.

John E. Fradd, November 23, 1940.
 Charles W. Moses, November 23, 1940.
 Robert S. Purvis, Jr., November 23, 1940.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Aquilla G. Dibrell, Jr., June 1, 1940.
 Thomas E. Chambers, June 26, 1940.
 Alexander B. Cox, Jr., July 1, 1940.
 Louis J. Stocker, October 1, 1940.
 Charles L. Moore, Jr., November 23, 1940.
 Raymond B. Jacoby, November 23, 1940.
 Bruce E. Wiggins, November 23, 1940.
 James M. Elliott, November 23, 1940.
 John Ramee, November 23, 1940.
 Ruben E. Wagstaff, November 23, 1940.
 Thomas H. Moorer, December 1, 1940.
 Frederick W. Bruning, December 1, 1940.
 Roy M. Davenport, December 1, 1940.
 Arnold F. Schade, December 13, 1940.

Ensign Herold A. Harveson to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, to rank from the 3d day of June 1940.

Asst. Surg. Martin T. Macklin to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, to rank from the 1st day of July 1940.

Passed Assistant Paymaster James R. Hanna to be a paymaster in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank from the 23d day of September 1939.

Gunner Daniel B. Shepherd to be a chief gunner in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of November 1940.

Electrician Hugh C. Overstreet to be a chief electrician in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 15th day of December 1940.

Radio Electrician Robert D. Lagle to be a chief radio electrician in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of October 1940.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of November 1940:

Otis M. Parker
 John M. Owen

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to rank from the 3d day of June 1940:

Roy H. Burgess, Jr.
 Donald V. Wengrovius

The following-named ensigns to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, to rank from the 2d day of June 1938:

Frederic W. Muir
 Harold E. Nixon
 Charles D. Cooper
 James E. Tinling
 William G. Blasdel
 Wells C. Felts

Lt. Frederick Wolsieffer to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of January 1940 to correct the date of rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Alexander H. Van Keuren to be a rear admiral in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of July 1936.

Capt. Henry K. Hewitt to be a rear admiral in the Navy, from the 1st day of December 1940.

Commander Albert H. Rocks to be a captain in the Navy, from the 1st day of September 1940.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

William L. Rees, November 23, 1940.
 Jesse H. Carter, December 1, 1940.

Lt. Robert B. Ellis to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy, from the 23d day of November 1940.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Horace V. Bird to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of January 1941.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1940:

Ray A. Snodgrass
 James G. Cresap
 Electrician Joe M. Danielski to be a chief electrician in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of October 1940.

Machinist J. LeRoy Johnson to be a chief machinist in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 1st day of November 1940.

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Herbert S. Howard, November 1, 1937.
 Allan J. Chantry, Jr., October 1, 1938.
 Commander John B. W. Waller to be a captain in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of December 1940.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Clarence M. Caldwell to be a lieutenant in the Navy, to rank from the 5th day of January 1941.

Ensign Hugh R. Rimmer to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, to rank from the 3d day of June 1940.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 27, 1941, as follows:

POSTMASTER GENERAL

Frank C. Walker to be Postmaster General.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

TO BE CHIEF OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dr. Leonard George Rowntree.

TO BE STATE DIRECTORS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

North Dakota: Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards.
 North Carolina: J. Van B. Metts.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Lt. Col. Floyd C. Harding to Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Frank Earl Curtis to Signal Corps.

First Lt. Robert Hollis Strauss to Air Corps.

First Lt. Stanley Tanner Wray to Air Corps.

Lt. Col. Fred Currie Milner to Adjutant General's Department.

First Lt. Harold McDonald Brown to Signal Corps.

Second Lt. John William Watt, Jr., to Air Corps.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Cedric Malcolm Stanley Skene to be colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

Avery Johnson French to be colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

Edward Montgomery to be colonel, Chemical Warfare Service.

Shepler Ward FitzGerald to be colonel, Air Corps (temporary colonel, Air Corps).

Leigh Francis Joseph Zerbe to be colonel, Chemical Warfare Service (colonel, Army of the United States).

Randolph Tucker Pendleton to be colonel, Coast Artillery Corps (colonel, Army of the United States).

Glen Teter Strock to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Peter Powell Rodes to be lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery.

Harvey Irvin Cassidy to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

William Harold Collette to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Herbert Becker Laux to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Charles Stevenson Denny to be lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

Thomas Reed Willson to be lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery.

Arthur Penick Moore to be lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery.

Clifford Gordon Kershaw to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Harry Daniels Scheibla to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Edmund Mortimer Gregorie to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Robert Virgil Laughlin to be lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department.

James Harold McDonough to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Lewis Sheppard Norman to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Hamilton Folts Searight to be lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery.

Ira Woodruff Black to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

George Jacob Forster to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

John Cawley MacArthur to be lieutenant colonel, Chemical Warfare Service.

Lloyd Raymond Wolfe to be lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps.

Otto Montrose Low to be lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps.

Benjamin Arthur Thomas to be lieutenant colonel, Cavalry.

Joseph Kenneth Creamer to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Robert Sharp to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Frank Martin Smith to be lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department.

Doyle Overton Hickey to be lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery.

Glenn Earl Carothers to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Ernest Edmund Tabscott to be lieutenant colonel, Infantry.

Charles Kasile Morris to be captain, Medical Corps.

Clarence Ellwyn Sheets, Jr., to be captain, Dental Corps.

Frank Randle Day to be captain, Medical Administrative Corps.

Louis Felix Williams to be captain, Medical Administrative Corps.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT, MEDICAL CORPS

Robert Charles Hunter

APPOINTMENT TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE COLONELS

William Eugene Farthing
 Lester Thomas Miller
 Arthur Bee McDaniel
 Francis Murray Brady
 Warner Beardsley Gates
 Ira Clarence Eaker
 Frank Hitch Pritchard

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS

James Douglas Givens
 Harold Lyman Clark
 Sam Love Ellis
 George Godfrey Lundberg
 Eugene Lowry Eubank
 Lawrence Augustus Lawson
 Albert William Stevens
 Bayard Johnson
 Frank Martyn Paul
 Samuel Martin Connell
 Charles Burton DeShields
 John Edwin Upston
 Reuben Curtis Moffat
 Paul Langdon Williams
 Clarence Peyton Kane
 Harry Weddington
 Samuel Custer Eaton, Jr.
 Leonidas Lee Koontz
 Merrill Deitz Mann
 Albert Carl Foulk
 Edward Vincent Harbeck, Jr.
 Edward Ernest Hildreth
 Samuel Gordon Frierson
 Phillips Melville
 John Gordon Williams

Albert Brown Pitts
 Bernard Scott Thompson
 Willis Ratcliffe Taylor
 Robert Duane Knapp
 James Thomas Curry, Jr.
 William Bettencourt Souza
 Alfred Lindeburg
 Joseph Alexis Wilson
 Clements McMullen
 Ames Scribner Albrow
 Milo McCune
 Charles McKinley Robinson
 Benjamin Buckles Cassiday
 Charles Yawkey Banfill
 Myron Ray Wood
 Robert Theodore Cronau
 Lloyd Chartley Blackburn
 William Campbell Goldsborough
 Walter Raymond Peck
 Arthur Girard Hamilton
 Emil Charles Kiel
 Harold Lee George

TO BE MAJORS

Lewis Allegeo Dayton
 Younger Arnold Pitts
 Howard Zabriskie Bogert
 Charles Hale Dowman
 Thomas Welch Blackburn
 Harry Anton Johnson
 Bob Edward Nowland
 Barney McKinney Giles
 Bernard Joseph Tooher
 Claude Edward Duncan
 Albert Francis Hegenberger
 Max Frank Schneider
 Donald Gardner Stitt
 Glenn Charles Salisbury
 Harold Ralph Wells
 Malcolm Stoney Lawton
 Jasper Kemper McDuffie
 Howard Knox Ramey
 Lionel H. Dunlap
 Harold Daniel Smith
 Earle J. Carpenter
 James Pratt Hodges
 Frank Lauderdale Cook
 Oakley George Kelly
 Bernard Tobias Castor
 James Alexander Mollison
 Harold Webster Beaton
 Edgar Eugene Glenn
 John William Monahan
 Cortlandt Spencer Johnson
 Charles Carl Chauncey
 Homer Barron Chandler
 Carl Weston Pyle
 John Myers McCulloch
 Charles Wesley Sullivan
 Melvin B. Asp
 George Clement McDonald
 Peter Emanuel Skanse
 Malcolm Nebeker Stewart
 Arthur George Liggett
 Westside Torkel Larson
 Newton Longfellow
 Lloyd Barnett
 John Arthur Laird, Jr.
 Charles William Steinmetz
 John Myrddin Davies
 Walter Thomas Meyer
 Wendell Brown McCoy
 James Edward Duke, Jr.
 Martinus Stenseth
 Rex Kirkland Stoner
 James Bernard Carroll
 Thomas Lonnie Gilbert
 Donald Russell Lyon
 Warren Herbert Higgins
 Charles Arthur Bassett
 Narcisse Lionel Cote
 George Hall Sparhawk
 John Felix Gullett
 Dixon McCarty Allison
 Joel G. O'Neal
 Alva Lee Harvey
 James William Andrew
 George J. Eppright
 Clarence Daniel Wheeler
 Walter Sylvester Lee

Manning Eugene Tillery
 Gerald Geoffrey Johnston
 Elmer Joseph Rogers, Jr.
 John Caswell Crosthwaite
 Clarence Shortridge Irvine
 Ralph Emerson Holmes
 Darr Hayes Alkire
 Thurston H. Baxter
 John Albert Tarro
 John Titcomb Sprague
 Frederick August Bacher, Jr.
 Ward Jackson Davies
 Yantis Halbert Taylor
 Claire Stroh
 Francis Edgar Cheatele
 Arthur Joseph Lehman
 Oscar Frederick Carlson
 George Edley Henry
 Signa Allen Gilkey
 Clinton William Davies
 Reuben Kyle, Jr.
 Harvey Flynn Dyer
 Earl Clinton Robbins
 Andrew Joseph Kerwin Malone
 Russell Keillor
 Ernest Harold Lawson
 John Edward Bodle
 Russell Scott
 Burton Murdock Hovey, Jr.
 Richard Eastman Cobb
 Dale Davis Fisher
 Henry Weisbrod Dorr
 Carlisle Iverson Ferris
 Elwood Richard Quesada
 Willard Roland Wolfenbarger
 George Woodburne McGregor
 Charles Albert Harrington
 Maurice Francis Daly
 Laurence Sherman Kuter
 George McCoy, Jr.
 Julius Theodore Flock
 John Mills Sterling
 Mark Kincaid Lewis, Jr.
 Orrin Leigh Grover
 Milton Merrill Towner
 Fay Roscoe Upthegrove
 Charles Bertody Stone 3d
 Neil Bosworth Harding
 Robert Lewis Easton
 Henry Malone Bailey
 Walter William Gross
 Otto Clyde George
 John N. Jones
 Leo William DeRosier
 Gordon Philip Saville
 Charles Bernard Overacker, Jr.
 George Henry Macnair
 James Arthur Ellison
 Hoyt Leroy Prindle
 James Franklin Walsh
 George Richard Geer
 Donald Wright Benner
 Lawrence Henry Douthitt
 George Robert Acheson
 Frank Hamlet Robinson
 Waldine Winston Messmore
 Herbert Melvin Newstrom
 Allen Ralph Springer
 Franklin Calhoun Wolfe
 Ford Larimore Fair
 Ivan Maurice Palmer
 Joseph Gerard Hopkins
 Elmer Perry Rose
 Ford J. Lauer
 Fay Oliver Dice
 Herbert Everett Rice
 Edward Harold Porter
 Joseph Hampton Atkinson
 Robert Leonard Schoenlein
 Frederick William Ott
 Wentworth Goss
 James Leslie Daniel, Jr.
 Budd John Peaslee
 John Franklin Egan
 Edgar Russell Todd
 Arthur LaSalle Smith
 Donald Dewey Arnold
 Clarence Thomas Mower
 Louie Percy Turner
 William Tell Hefley

Robert Scott Israel, Jr.
 Donald Bertrand Smith
 David Peter Laubach
 James Elbert Briggs
 John Stewart Mills
 George Warren Mundy
 Alfred Rockwood Maxwell
 Paul Harold Johnston
 Roscoe Charles Willson
 Walter Edwin Todd
 Bryant LeMaire Boatner
 Nathan Bedford Forrest
 Robert Frederick Tate
 Samuel Robert Brentnall
 Charles Franklin Born
 Frank Fort Everest, Jr.
 John Jordan Morrow
 Frank Jerdone Coleman
 Robert Loyal Easton
 Norris Brown Harbold
 George Raymond Bienfang
 Russell Alger Willson
 David Raymond Gibbs
 Charles Grant Goodrich
 Alvord Van Patten Anderson, Jr.
 Frederick Lewis Anderson, Jr.
 Thayer Stevens Olds
 Robert Falligant Travis
 William Henry Tunner
 Ralph Edward Koon
 Howard Gra am Bunker
 Stuart Glover McLennan
 John Alexander Samford
 Fred Obediah Tally
 Roger Maxwell Ramey
 Forrest Gordon Allen
 John Thomas Murtha, Jr.
 Samuel Egbert Anderson
 Joseph Arthur Bulger
 George Ferrow Smith
 Allen Wilson Reed
 Arthur William Meehan
 Truman Hempel Landon
 Maurice Clinton Bisson
 Harry Edgar Wilson
 Robert Williams Warren
 John Francis Wadman
 Delmar Taft Spivey
 August Walter Kissner
 LaVerne George Saunders
 Emmett O'Donnell, Jr.
 Donald Winston Titus
 Emmett Felix Yost
 Robert Kinder Taylor
 James Wilson Brown, Jr.
 William Columbus Sams
 Robert Harper Kelly
 James Francis Olive, Jr.
 Edgar Alexander Sirmyer, Jr.
 Thomas Webster Steed
 Robert Edward Lee Pirtle
 Wilbur Erickson
 Lilburn Dimmitt Fator
 Archibald Meyer Kelley
 Ralph Orville Brownfield
 Joel Edward Mallory

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL OFFICERS

Joseph Hughes Lewis to be brigadier general.

John Cecil Persons to be major general.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Bessie N. Hayes, Maplesville.

COLORADO

Kenneth H. Stanger, Summitville.

GEORGIA

Hilda J. Stokely, Crawford.
 William T. Standard, Rochelle.
 William F. Humphreys, Sycamore.

KENTUCKY

Frank Brandenburg, Booneville.
 Leon Buskirk, Inez.
 William W. Morris, Wickliffe.

NEW YORK

Ruth Doris Huth, Esopus.
Michael F. Conroy, Milton.
Margaret Van Auken, Sea Breeze.
William Johnson, West Sayville.

TENNESSEE

John H. Warf, Hohenwald.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord and Saviour, Thy kingdom is not only over the winds and the sea but Thou art adored where the pulses of life beat strongest. Thou not only hast sway where the rivers run and the torrents sweep but where human hearts are bruised and aching.

We praise Thee O Master, that Thou hast a palm of peace and a wreath of consolation for every fallen hand. We pray for Thy blessing of comfort to abide in the cloud of sorrow which hangs over the broken family circle of a notable Member whose brief career has been so suddenly closed; be with them until they behold Thy final glory. We entreat Thee that Thou mayest continue to be the spring of the noblest and the best impulses of the Congress and our fellow countrymen. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 24, 1941, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

SITTINGS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may sit this week during the sessions of the House, with the exception of Saturday, in the hearings on the bill the committee is now considering.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I understand that the legislation with reference to clothing is to come up at that time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. Also, I understand that the independent offices ap-

propriation bill will be considered at that time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. For the benefit of the House, then, it is practically understood that the so-called lend-lease bill will not be considered this week.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL-DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, in Shakespeare's Measure for Measure we find this line—

Go to your bosom; knock there, and ask your heart what it doth know.

And so, in connection with the Government-protected racket being conducted by certain labor groups slowing down the national-defense program, let me say to my colleagues—

Go to your bosom; knock there, and ask your heart what it doth know—

and then give consideration to H. R. 2694, which I introduced on Friday. This is intended to kill off this racket. This bill is before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, which means that it will be given courageous and fair consideration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject, Americans Can Take Care of America, and insert a letter from the firemen of No. 4 Station, Altoona, Pa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from the Union League Club of Chicago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I have read a great many discussions in regard to the pending bill known as the lease-lend bill. I have listened to debates over the radio. I have tried to read as much as I could of the testimony that has come before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The best brief discussion of the bill that I have found anywhere appears this morning in the Washington Post, in the column of Mr. Ernest Lindley. I especially ask the Democrats of the House who are in doubt as to how they are going to vote to read the com-

ment on that bill by Mr. Lindley, and I suggest to my Republican friends that in it they will find the answer to the question they have been so frequently asked, namely, what additional powers essential to aid Britain this bill gives the President. The article answers this question satisfactorily in its last few paragraphs.

I ask unanimous consent that under an extension of my own remarks I may insert the entire article in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article by Andre Morize.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the disposition of the legislative program and other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from a friend.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short petition.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a brief editorial from the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement by Mr. Grosvenor Dawe, entitled "A Year of Decision."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from Prof. W. E. Hocking.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] offered an amendment which included two provisions. The first was designed to prevent a loyal American citizen being denied work on a Government defense project until he joined a specified organization or paid for a work permit, so-called. The second was offered to prevent the payment of Federal money on defense work to any person engaged in subversive activities.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], and some others, announced they were in favor of the objectives of that amendment, but to defeat it they argued that we must proceed in an orderly manner and bring in legislation devoted just to that subject. I noticed that a little later, when the question was on separating the clauses of the amendment, which was a move designed to defeat the provision which would have given us an open shop on defense projects and throwing aside all question of orderly procedure, the last half of the amendment was adopted, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], and others who had argued against the adoption of the amendment that it would, if adopted, prevent orderly procedure, all voted for the substitute. Now, what is the difference whether you swallow the whole thing or only half of it, as far as orderly procedure is concerned?

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. COX. As far as I am concerned, I have accepted that suggestion, and the bill to which I have just referred is intended to correct the evil.

Mr. HOFFMAN. My purpose was to call attention to the absurdity of the position taken by those opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] that the amendment was out of order and for that reason should be defeated.

Similar provisions have been attached to appropriation or authorization bills and the occurrence last Friday only emphasized the fact that some people are quite willing to kick the Communists, and those engaged in subversive activities, around, and I have no fault to find with that procedure, but they suddenly develop an intense yearning for what they are pleased to call regular procedure when the issue is squarely presented as to whether the American laboring man shall be protected in his right to work.

If once the unorganized worker or the taxpaying citizen organize and exert pressure, there will, in my judgment, be a radical change in the action of the House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

LEND-LEASE BILL

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Oregon, Governor PIERCE, just a moment ago called attention to the fact that a general question was being propounded, namely, What can the President do under the bill, H. R. 1776, that he cannot already do? I was on a panel discussion a few nights ago and was not permitted to answer that question, due to the insistence of other members on the panel and lack of time. I desire to say that under the provisions of the Neutrality Act which we recently passed we set up a system of cash and carry, dealing with belligerent foreign governments who are debtors to this country. That includes Great Britain. Under the provisions of the Neutrality Act he would have to deal with Great Britain on a strict cash-and-carry basis. If H. R. 1776 is enacted, as I am sure it will be, it will suspend those provisions and enable the President to deal with the British Government on a credit basis. Such circumstances may arise as to require that we make outright gifts of war supplies and munitions to Great Britain, and unless the pending bill is passed, the President will not have power to grant any credits whatsoever.

That is one of the things that he will be able to do that he is not now able to do. He may also be able to use the \$2,000,000,000 gold-stabilization fund for stabilizing foreign currencies and thus prevent utter collapse of some of the struggling democracies of the Old World that are putting up such a gallant fight resisting brutal aggression. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement by Colonel Lindbergh on aviation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES OF OUR GOVERNMENT

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, at the suggestion of former Attorney General Cummings, President Roosevelt requested the Attorney General of the United States to appoint a committee to study the administrative processes of our Government. This committee has filed its report. The report is very much in demand, but unfortunately there is no way to have this report printed unless the House gives its consent. I have been informed that there have been upward of a thousand applications made for copies of this report. I feel that if it is printed the cost to make free distribution to the Members of the Congress can be covered through the sale of the report to people who are not Members of the Congress.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that this document be printed as a House document.

Mr. SABATH. Reserving the right to object, how many copies?

Mr. WALTER. I think there should be at least 2,000 copies.

Mr. COX. Oh, 2,000 would not serve the need. We ought to have at least 10,000. I have requests for more than 100 already.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this is a very unusual procedure. The proper way to take this up would be to bring it to the attention of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WALTER. No; that is not the procedure to be employed in this case. I am sorry to have to differ with the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, but after all, this is the report of a committee appointed by a member of the executive branch of the Government and is not a report to the Congress. If it were a report to the Congress, the gentleman then would be correct. This, however, is an unusual situation, and the only way the report can be printed is through the method I have suggested.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Some of us were opposed to the bill on the ground that this committee had not reported.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. I have 25 requests for copies of that document. It was our understanding that when the report did come in we were to give consideration to it and bring in a new bill. This information should be available to the Members of the House. It is a very important matter.

I feel that a unanimous-consent request for the printing of a document of this character to be in order should provide that the views of the minority of the committee should be set forth as well as those of the majority.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, as I understand, asked for the printing of 2,000 copies. This provides an ample number for all Members of the House and the Senate to get copies, if that is what you want. If, however, you want to send them out over the country to all the corporation lawyers of the country, you will need a great many more.

Mr. WALTER. The lawyers who have been interested in this are not the corporation lawyers, because they already know how to get to the courts. The man who needs them is the man who cannot afford to hire corporation lawyers. He is the citizen we are thinking about.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania I agree with him that this document should be published, but I believe 2,000 copies would be sufficient.

Mr. WALTER. That is my view.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. GWYNNE. Would the gentleman's request provide that the minority views be printed also?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; it would include the printing of the entire report—all of the views of all the members of the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how many copies is the gentleman now asking for?

Mr. WALTER. Two thousand.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman's request provide how the copies shall be distributed to the Members—pro rata, for instance?

Mr. WALTER. No. I felt that the Members who were interested would submit requests for the numbers they required.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not think that is a fair way, because whether a Member got any copies might depend on how many got there ahead of him and whether there were any left when he finally got there. I believe the copies should be distributed evenly to the Members.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman taken this matter up with the chairman of the Committee on Printing?

Mr. WALTER. No; I have not.

Mr. McCORMACK. Personally, I have no objection to the suggestion of the gentleman. My distinguished friend from Massachusetts, however, has raised a very important question. Usually resolutions for the printing of such reports provide for their distribution. Usually the Senate is consulted to determine the total number needed. The Senate might do the same thing the gentleman is now asking the House to do. As I remember, such questions are gone into pretty thoroughly by the Committee on Printing.

It seems to me the gentleman ought to withhold his request and take the matter up with the chairman of the Committee on Printing and find out what his reaction is. Then a resolution could be submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Printing, or the gentleman could then submit a unanimous-consent request that embraced the complete picture and that would meet the observation made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that all the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have to do would be to amend his request to provide that these copies be distributed through the folding room, that an equal number should go to each Member.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object unless the gentleman consults with the chairman of the Committee on Printing. I feel he should do so. Some courtesy should be shown to the organization of the House. The House is entitled to and the membership expects that Members will confer with appropriate committees before submitting such consent requests. I hope the gentleman will withdraw it.

Mr. WALTER. No; I shall not.

Mr. McCORMACK. Then, Mr. Speaker, I object.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain editorials.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Ninety-first Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 27, 1941.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—RELIEF AND WORK-RELIEF EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Expenditures:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, I present herewith a report of the operations under these acts to the end of the calendar year 1940.

This report contains summary and detailed statements of the Treasury Department reflecting expenditures made, obligations incurred by classes and amounts, and the status of funds under each of the above-mentioned acts. In addition thereto, information is presented covering the Relief Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938. These statements, compiled as of December 31, 1940, constitute the sixth annual accounting to the Congress for relief and work-relief expenditures. Such reports have been submitted at the beginning of regular sessions of Congress as provided for in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.

Reports of operations of the Work Projects Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and other agencies receiving funds under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, are also included.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 23, 1941.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MCINTYRE] for today, on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER].

THE LATE KENNETH F. SIMPSON

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, It is my sad duty to announce to you that our friend and colleague, that prince of a man, KENNETH FARRAND SIMP-

SON, of the Seventeenth New York District, has left us. He departed this life last Saturday evening, January 25, at his home in New York City. The Congress and the people of the United States have suffered a grievous loss in his passing. We can ill afford to lose a man of his stature in these critical days.

Those of us who knew KEN SIMPSON well loved him for his nobility of character and his unblemished personal life, and we admired him for his dauntless courage, his brilliancy of mind and his steadfast loyalty to his friends. He has given us a clearer view of what can be accomplished when integrity, ability, and industry are united. He has departed for the farther shore at a moment when he was on the threshold of a notable and brilliant career in Congress, which would have added fresh laurels to those which were bestowed on him in consequence of his distinguished and honorable service as a soldier, as a lawyer, as Republican national committeeman for the State of New York and as Republican chairman of the County of New York. Although his voice, which always rang out in righteous causes, is now muted, he will live forever in the minds and hearts of millions of his fellow Americans. With Longfellow we can truly say: "Dead he is not, but departed"—for the great in spirit never die.

I am sure that his devoted wife Helen and his son Kelly and his daughters, Sarah, Helen, and Elizabeth, will derive great consolation in the remembrance down through the years of his splendid attributes, and in the abiding faith that a Divine Providence has ordered all things well.

You kindly granted me unanimous consent last Friday to address the House for 15 minutes today. It was my purpose to use that time for making my maiden speech as a Member of Congress. However, I am so overwhelmed by a sense of personal loss in the passing of my dear friend and neighbor KEN SIMPSON, that I have neither the heart nor the spirit for that undertaking. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I shall not avail myself of the privilege and I request that my address to the House be stricken from the list of special orders on today's calendar.

Mr. Speaker, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 84

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN].

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, the country and the Congress were greatly shocked at the passing of KENNETH F. SIMPSON, a Member of this body since January 3, 1941. His adult life was one of continuous battle for honesty in government and to the cause of social justice in the Nation. The part he played in the promotion and advancement of decency in the municipal administration by his unqualified advocacy of the election of the Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia to the office of mayor of New York is well known. More than any other man he brought to the front and gave opportunity to Thomas E. Dewey, whose outstanding services have given new life to law enforcement in the county of New York.

KENNETH F. SIMPSON was a real liberal in his views and fully mindful of the fact that government in the United States could not remain static but must move forward in the fields of social and economic reforms.

It is impossible at this time to pay adequate tribute to this man's lifelong services to his country and his party. This will be done later.

Pursuant to the permission of the House, I am appending hereto a statement of Mr. SIMPSON's career. It appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of date January 27, 1941:

SIMPSON LED CITY'S REPUBLICANS THROUGH 5 YEARS OF SUCCESSES—HIS VIGOR AIDED LA GUARDIA'S REELECTION, DEWEY'S CAPTURE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND THE WILLKIE NOMINATION; HEADED LIBERAL WING

KENNETH F. SIMPSON, Representative from the Seventeenth Congressional District, who died at his home, 109 East Ninety-first Street, Saturday night, guided the Republican organization in New York County through five of its stormiest and most successful years. Largely through his vigorous, aggressive leadership, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia was reelected in 1937—the first time a reform administration ever won a second term over the Tammany machine—and the district attorney's office was captured from Tammany Hall for the first time in 20 years.

In these accomplishments Mr. Simpson brought a lively transfusion to an almost moribund Republican organization and harnessed strange, discordant political elements for a common objective. His successes locally opened the door to wider achievements. Through an alliance with the American Labor Party—bitterly opposed by many Republican leaders—he backed a slate of delegates which enabled the Republicans to control the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1938.

That same year he went on to sponsor Thomas E. Dewey for Republican nomination for Governor, and, although Mr. Dewey failed of election by a narrow margin, Mr. SIMPSON became a power in State politics and was elected Republican national committeeman from New York.

BROKE WITH DEWEY

During the last 2 years of a stormy career, in which he became a national political figure, Mr. SIMPSON broke with Mr. Dewey during the latter's preconvention campaign for the Presidential nomination, contributed significantly to Wendell L. Willkie's victory at the Philadelphia convention, and was himself elected to the House of Representatives from his home district, succeeding Bruce Barton, who ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate.

Mr. SIMPSON resigned his county leadership only last month, after an unsuccessful fight

to replace David B. Costuma, one of the Republican members on the board of elections. When the county committee refused to sustain his proposal to endorse Gabriel L. Kaplan for the Costuma post, Mr. SIMPSON promptly retired from the leadership he had held with such conspicuous success since September 1935 to devote himself to his duties in Congress and work in what he called "the ranks."

His energy and initiative were already beginning to be felt in Washington. Only a few days after he had taken his seat in the new Congress Mr. SIMPSON introduced on January 13 a substitute for President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill, H. R. 1776, which would place a 2-year limit on the extraordinary powers granted to the President and reserve to Congress the right to determine what other countries besides the British Commonwealth should receive material war aid from this country. These reservations were proposed after Mr. SIMPSON had discussed the measure with Mr. Willkie, and to a certain extent represented the 1940 Republican candidate's views.

POLITICAL PARADOX

In many respects Mr. SIMPSON was a political paradox. Descended from a socially prominent family, he was listed in the Social Register. He smoked a pipe instead of the traditional cigar, spoke forceful and precise English with an occasional Harvard accent, and was a patron of art and music. In the midst of his own campaign for Congress last fall he interrupted a speaking tour to attend the opening of an exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art.

Despite his social and cultural background, Mr. SIMPSON enjoyed the hurly-burly of politics and was able to deal effectively not only with the clubhouse politicians of his own party but with the more radical leaders of the American Labor Party, who spoke a new and different political language. His conferences and deals with the Labor Party shocked conservative Republicans, both in New York City and up-State, and some accused the county chairman of betraying his own party by openly consorting with radicals.

Mr. SIMPSON defended the alliances he formed with the Labor Party on grounds of political expediency, maintaining that co-operation with other groups was necessary and justified to prevent Tammany Hall from returning to power. But beyond the practical considerations, Mr. SIMPSON was genuinely interested in liberalizing the Republican Party, making it more progressive and freeing it from reactionary elements.

His outspoken views along this line cost him election to the executive committee of the Republican National Committee in 1937, after he had been named to succeed Charles D. Hilles as national committeeman from New York.

SHOCKED "ELDER STATESMEN"

In an interview in Washington he said that the people would turn to the Republican Party only if they were sure it was not under the domination of what he called the "reactionary influences of the past," and he expounded his views with such frankness that the "elder statesmen" of the party elected Delaware's ex-Senator, Daniel O. Hastings, to the executive committee post, which should have gone to the New York committeeman.

Mr. SIMPSON made his first foray into politics at the age of 15, when he became a candidate for colonel of the Knickerbocker Greys, the junior military organization of New York society, and won the post. He attended Hill School, where he edited the school paper and was president of the civics club.

His father died during his freshman year at Yale, and Mr. SIMPSON made his own way through such activities as tutoring and editing the Yale News. He was elected to Phi

Beta Kappa, became head of the senior council, and was tapped for Skull and Bones.

In the summer of 1916, when the United States sent troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, Mr. SIMPSON helped organize a group of Yale men into a New Haven field artillery unit in the Connecticut National Guard. The unit was not sent to Mexico, but when the United States entered the World War Mr. SIMPSON's youthful military training and interest provided a springboard into the national service. He won a captain's commission and went to France, his regiment reaching the front only a short time before the Armistice.

Mustered out of the Army, Mr. SIMPSON entered Harvard Law School and found fresh inspiration in a legal career. Upon graduation, he became a fledgling lawyer in the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

In 1924 Mr. SIMPSON appeared at the Republican club of the fifteenth assembly district and volunteered to work in a primary election campaign, an intraparty fight which had aroused lively interest. With Frederick M. Warburg, he was named to run for the county committee in an election district where the opposition was considered so strong that the outlook was considered hopeless.

The two young men went to work. Block by block, house by house, they rang door bells, talked to the voters. The result: They were elected to the county committee by 2 and 3 votes, respectively.

Partly as a result of his industry in the primary, Mr. SIMPSON was recommended to Col. William Hayward, then United States attorney, as a likely young assistant. He resigned from Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and went to work in the gloomy old Federal Building on the lower edge of City Hall Park. Meanwhile, he kept up his interest in Republican affairs at the fifteenth district clubhouse and became successively president of the district club, assembly district leader, and State committeeman.

Mr. SIMPSON's emergence as a real leader in New York politics came in 1933 when he succeeded Keyes Winter, during the fight to unseat Samuel S. Koenig as county chairman in the leadership of the fifteenth assembly district. He was in the forefront of the movement to replace Mr. Koenig with Chase Mellen, and when the county committee sought a new leader after another brisk fight 2 years later, Mr. SIMPSON was the man they selected.

PACIFIED LEADERS

The Fusion campaign had already sent Mayor LaGuardia to City Hall, but it was neither a happy nor flourishing political organization which the new county chairman was called upon to direct. Republican district leaders had failed to place a substantial number of workers in the new reform administration. The mayor had irritated many with his reference to "clubhouse loafers" and amid the general scramble for jobs many shrill outcries were heard denouncing the ingratitude of a reform municipal government.

It was Mr. SIMPSON's task to pacify his district leaders, distribute such jobs as turned up with fairness, and maintain some kind of cooperation between City Hall and the district organizations.

Even more important, in 1937, was the task of reforming Republican ranks for another municipal campaign, rallying the clubhouse workers and district leaders again to roll up their sleeves and work for the mayor, and putting together another winning ticket. Here Mr. SIMPSON demonstrated his real political genius.

He effected a strong compact with the American Labor Party, then a precocious political youngster, for the support of the Republican-Fusion ticket on the simple basis of good municipal government, and in exchange

gave Republican support to A. L. P. Assembly and minor judiciary candidates. He bolstered the ticket by persuading Mr. Dewey, then special rackets prosecutor with a glowing record of successes, to run for district attorney in New York County. In all this maneuvering he was in frequent consultation with the volatile and temperamental Mayor LaGuardia, finally putting together a ticket acceptable to him as well as to the organization.

ANTITAMMANY SWEEP

Mr. SIMPSON's efforts were rewarded at the November election in 1937 by another substantial victory over Tammany Hall, in which Mayor LaGuardia was not only reelected but the offices of borough president, president of the new city council, district attorney of New York County, city controller, and control of the board of estimate were returned to the reform administration. Tammany Hall had been defeated for a second time, an event unprecedented in New York politics.

Mr. SIMPSON worked earnestly for Mr. Dewey's nomination for Governor in 1938 and led the group which carried the Republican State Convention at Saratoga Springs for the youthful District Attorney, but in 1939, after Mr. Dewey had been defeated in the gubernatorial race, a rift developed between the two over the Dewey candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

When it became evident that the New York County leader would not support Mr. Dewey, the Dewey forces called a special convention of the Republican State Committee in May 1940, and replaced Mr. SIMPSON as Republican National Committeeman by J. Russell Sprague, of Nassau County. Mr. Dewey's campaign manager. Mr. SIMPSON went to the Philadelphia convention uncommitted to any candidate, but worked quietly and effectively for Mr. Willkie's nomination. His efforts were effective not only in the New York State delegation but in New Jersey and other groups.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to; and the Chair appointed the following committee on behalf of the House: Messrs. CULKIN, ROCKEFELLER, MARTIN J. KENNEDY, and WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 29, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

134. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Mediation Board for the fiscal year 1941 amounting to \$15,000 (H. Doc. No. 59); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

135. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate authorizing the United States Maritime Commission to contract for additional construction in the amount of \$65,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 60); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

136. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of awards for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories under the provisions of the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

137. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Federal Works Agency, transmitting a supplemental list of project employees in Cuyahoga County, Ohio; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. SASSCER: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 2110. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey certain lands situated in Duval and Brevard Counties, Fla., to the State of Florida for highway purposes; without amendment (Rept. 12). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLAHERTY: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 2113. A bill to authorize an exchange of lands between the people of Puerto Rico and the United States; with amendment (Rept. 13). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 2757 (by request). A bill to exempt certain manufacturers of stills from special tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 2758. A bill to provide that a general assignment for benefit of creditors shall not constitute an act of bankruptcy unless connected with some other act of bankruptcy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2759. A bill granting annual and sick leave to postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 2760. A bill to provide study periods for post-office clerks, terminal and transfer clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 2761. A bill granting leave of absence to postal employees on account of death in family; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 2762. A bill to amend section 3466 of the Revised Statutes to subordinate tax claims of the United States to wage claims in State insolvency proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2763. A bill for postal employees' longevity; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 2764. A bill to provide retirement annuities for certain former employees; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 2765. A bill to repeal an obsolete section of the District of Columbia Code; to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. PITTEMBER:

H. R. 2766. A bill to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge or bridges across the St. Louis River at or near the city of Duluth, Minn., and the city of Superior, Wis., and to amend the act of August 7, 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2767. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 2768. A bill to prevent the making of photographs and sketches of naval reservations, naval vessels, and other naval property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GUYER of Kansas:

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day, for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their House Joint Resolution No. 1, with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAPMAN:

H. R. 2769. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of James H. Holaday; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 2770. A bill granting a pension to Glennie Edwinton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2771. A bill granting a pension to Pearl F. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2772. A bill granting a pension to Jemima E. Trowbridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LELAND M. FORD:

H. R. 2773. A bill for the relief of George Mills and his wife Marion Dorothy Mills; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GEHRMANN:

H. R. 2774. A bill for the relief of Frank W. Marino; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2775. A bill for the relief of Robert Beckwith; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2776. A bill for the relief of Charlie J. Dupree; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2777. A bill for the relief of Hugo Stamm; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 2778. A bill for the relief of Guy W. Paulson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2779. A bill for the relief of Ernest C. Nolan; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 2780. A bill for the relief of O. C. Ousley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 2781. A bill for the relief of Gdynia American Line, Inc., of New York City, N. Y.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2782. A bill for the relief of Charles H. Dougherty, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2783. A bill for the relief of Grunwald and Tudor and E. Deffebach, principals, and Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance in New York, as liquidator of New York Indemnity Co., insolvent, surety, upon contract with Interior Department dated May 12, 1928, and identified by symbols I-1p-129; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 2784. A bill for the relief of the present officer in charge of the Navy School of Music; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROMJUE:

H. R. 2785. A bill granting a pension to Bettie Lee Lomax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIBBOTT:

H. R. 2786. A bill for the relief of Marshall A. Dequeant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TRAYNOR:

H. R. 2787. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ethel Wise; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

134. By Mr. ENGEL: Petition of Mrs. Margaret F. Nash, Mrs. Ben Ghering, Mrs. Rose Tompkins, and other residents of Grand Traverse County, Mich., urging enactment of legislation to prohibit sale of liquor to members of the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

135. By Mr. HAINES: Petition of Rev. Irvin A. Raubenhold, York, Pa., and members of his church, urging proper protection of the men in the various training camps throughout the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

136. Also, petition of Calvary Presbyterian Church members at York, Pa., urging proper protection of the men in the various training camps throughout the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

137. By Mr. HARNES: Petition of Marian G. Hetherington and 170 other resident citizens of Huntington, Ind., protesting against sending armed forces abroad to aid or assist in any foreign belligerent country's war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

138. By Mr. TARVER: Petition of Mrs. I. D. Dodge and 88 other citizens of Tallapoosa, Ga., urging prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors either at Army posts or nearby towns or cities; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

139. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Providence, R. I., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

140. Also, petition of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies (Albany Chapter), Albany, N. Y., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 1776 (commonly known as the lend-lease bill); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1941

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Heavenly Father, whose life and love are within and about us: Help us with the sense of Thy presence to quicken and bless the lives of others, knowing that, as we are laborers together with Thee, we may live above all depressing, discouraging influences, and come into possession of that faith which is itself the victory that overcomes the world.

May ours be the helping hand for the weak, and, as we ourselves are comforted of Thee, may we be able to comfort those about us who are any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate.

Grant that by Thy grace we may never be found wanting in the hour of crisis. When trials come upon us may we never shirk the issue, but, with souls committed to our God, who knowest the

way we take, may we come forth as gold tried in the fire, with strength for our burdens, wisdom for our responsibilities, insight for our times, and with constancy like Christ's, in whom alone we find the love that passeth knowledge, the peace that passeth understanding. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 27, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, designates the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] to read Washington's Farewell Address to the Senate on February 22 next.

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the provision of law regarding the appointment of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, the Chair appoints as members of the Board the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to law, the Chair appoints the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] to be a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two letters from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to divisions of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor entered into with more than one bidder under authority of law, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1940, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following house joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

House Joint Resolution No. 1

Whereas the members of the Thirty-third General Assembly of Colorado recognize that it is to the best interests of the general welfare of the people of the State of Colorado that the citizenry uphold and maintain the principles of government as set forth in the Constitutions and amendments

of the United States and the State of Colorado;

Whereas there has been during the last 2 years a national congressional committee known as the House Committee on Un-American Activities, more commonly known as the Dies committee, which committee, in our opinion, has rendered a valuable and much-needed service to the citizens of the United States;

Whereas the said Dies committee has ceased to exist because of congressional limitation to the term of said committee and is now ready to make a final report of its undertakings and activities; and

Whereas the members of this general assembly feel that the Dies committee has rendered a genuine service to our Nation in arousing our citizens to an awareness of enemies who are attacking and destroying the faith of some of our citizens in the principles of our democratic form of government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the senate concurring herein), That the General Assembly of the State of Colorado express its appreciation to the members of the Dies committee for their services in exposing the existence of the subversive activities on the part of members of and sympathizers toward un-American societies and movements, including Nazi, Fascist, and communistic groups; that we extend a vote of thanks to the members of said Dies committee for their invaluable work in the interests of the general welfare of the people of our Nation and State; and

Further, That we express our desire to the Congress of the United States of America, now in session, that a like committee to the Dies committee be created and that it receive a sufficient interest and help from our National Congress that it may continue its work in an effective manner; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the United States Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of Colorado, to Congressman MARTIN DIES, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following senate memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Senate Memorial No. 1

Memorial relating to the protection of the livestock industry

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

In the United States the livestock industry is an integral part of the national economic structure, not only because of the large number of persons who gain their livelihood therefrom, the gross income from livestock and livestock products constituting more than half of the total income of farms and ranges, but also because of the important part the livestock industry plays in feeding the Nation's civilian population and armed forces.

The conclusion follows that whatever may be done to establish and maintain the prosperity of the livestock industry is a movement in behalf of national welfare. Whatever tends to break down and demoralize the livestock industry works an injury to all industry, to business, and to the wage earner and endangers an important food supply in the event of national emergency.

Authorities agree that the livestock industry of the United States can and is ready and anxious to supply the domestic demand for meat and meat products at reasonable prices. Despite this fact, the livestock industry of the Nation is faced with ruinous